Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1844. NO. 35.

.PITTSBURGH—MAY 10, 1844.

The Waning of Locofocoism.

The great and powerful party built up unde the auspices of Gen. JACKSON is now in the very throes of dissolution. Its long career of corruption, oppression, extravagance, misrule and humbuggery is coming to a close, If "Old Hickory" lives but a few months longer he may write the epitaph of the party he built up, and bequeathed to the care of the "Little Magician" and his compeers, who lacked the energy and honesty to maintain it in being.

The events of the last two weeks, in the Locofoco ranks, show that its disease is incurable. Having preyed upon the public, until their "occupation's gone," they have now turned to preying upon each other. A few facts will exemplify this.

On the 3d inst. the Globe contained a letter from Hon. EDWARD CROSS, of Arkansas, who has hitherto supported Mr. VAN BUREN in which he says: "I shall, under no circumstances, cast my vote in "favor of a candidate for the Presidency who is opposed to the *immediate* annexation of Texas to the "United States."

This blow startled the Van Buren leaders, from its boldness and explicit character. But the sensation it created was not greater than that caused by a *Manifesto* published in the Globe, signed by the Ohio Locofoco Delegation, informing their constituents at home, that a conspiracy was on foot among their own party in Washington to set Mr. Van Buren aside, and take up some other person. They say, "We make this public declaration "*in order that we may not be confounded with those "engaged in this transaction;* and in order, also, "that we may forever hereafter stand before you, "our friends and constituents, and before our brethren throughout the Union, blameless of all the "disastrous consequences which, should this move"ment succeed, may result to the Democratic party."

The Globe of Friday night, in an editorial article, corroborates the statement of the Ohio Manifesto, and declares the movement to reject Mr Van Buren, though concocted in secrecy, has "assumed a "form too visible for further concealment. The "fact of its existence has at length found its way "into the country; and letters expressing the astonishment and indignation of the Democrats at home "are daily pouring into this city, inquiring who are "the men that are here engaged in an attempt to subject the People's Convention, which is soon to assemble at Baltimore, to the dictation of a Congressional caucus, instigated by Mr. Tyler and his "co-laborers in the effort to betray and to defeat the "Democratic party."

The editor also threatens that he will not spare those engaged in it. This threat brought out the Hon. A KENNEDY, Locofoco member from Indiana, who addressed the editors of the Globe in a pretty independent manner. He says:

"Now, sir, I do not hesitate to avow, that "for the last two months, I, as one of the "persons interested in a proper nomination, "have used all proper means—"openly," not "secretly"—to procure the nomination at that "Convention of some other person than Martin "Van Buren."

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"Now, sir, in conclusion, if you feel "disposed to denounce all who are engaged "in this movement you are welcome to launch "your thunders at my head as soon as you "choose."

But the most important movement, is that taking place in Virginia. That State has been considered Mr. Van Buren's strong hold. Even in that State, under the auspices of Father Ritchie, is his star waning. The Democratic Association of Richmond held a meeting, May 1, and among resolutions offered by Thos. Ritchie, and *adopted*, we take the following:

"Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the annexation of Texas to the United States is a measure required by the best interest of the Union."

"Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested forthwith to issue an Address to the Democratic party of Virginia, urging the serious and prompt expression of their opinion on the subject of a re-annexation of Texas to the Union—the propriety of relieving their delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the instructions which now bind them, leaving them to the exercise of a sound discretion, or even to instruct them, if they deem it expedient to do so, to cast the vote of Virginia in favor of men known and pledged to be in favor of annexation, and of other action which they deem proper and efficient, in uniting the Democracy of the State in the great and vital object of defeating the election of Henry Clay," &c., &c.

This movement, so fatal to Mr Van Buren, is denounced by the Globe, and lauded by the Washington Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's organ. The Globe calls the meeting a "handful of malcontents," and declares "If the Richmond movement is persevered "in the Democratic party of that State is separated "from the body of the party and disabanded. The "great body of the party is not the dupe nor the "instrument of this second edition of the Judge "White intrigue, and will not be governed by it.—"(Mr. Ritchie may rely on this!"

The *Spectator*, declares that "Texas has destroyed" Van Buren, and praises Father Ritchie for his independence. "He [Ritchie] at least, will not "shift his positions, at the mandate of dictatorial "and unscrupulous politicians, whose malignity will "not allow them to retain principles, or whose ambition whips them out."

To help to mend the matter, Mr. Dromgoole, the leader of the Virginia "Democracy" in the House enters the lists for Van Buren, in a letter in the Globe, in which he rates Father Ritchie and the Richmond Democracy, soundly. A few extracts will show he is earnest:

"Are we to take men simply because they are known to be pledged on the single isolated question of the *immediate* annexation of Texas, and overlook all other issues which we had supposed and maintained were involved in the approaching struggle for the Presidency?" * *

"If any one can so far discard the noble dictates of patriotism as to contemplate a dismemberment of this glorious Union, and desire, instead therof, a Southern Confederacy, let such a one advocate, as he may do, the formation of an exclusive Southern party, and select some candidate and leader possessing the requisite qualifications, a political creed the Alpha and Omega of which is the 'immediate annexation of Texas.'"

All these conflicting views and feelings among the chief ones of the Locofoco Democracy, show that its career is coming to a close. John Tyler's treachery to the Whigs has been far more fatal to the "Democracy" than to those he betrayed. They took the traitor to their bosom, that they might feed upon the spoils of office which the people had wrested from their grasp, and now they and the traitor will sink together under the execration of an insulted people.

BALLOON ADVENTURE—Mr. WISE, the celebrated Pennsylvania areonaut, ascended from Hollidaysburgh, on last Saturday, in a storm—finding the net-work which held the car was giving way, he hung on to the valve rope, which let out the gas, and brought him down into a tree-top, where he took refuge, and the balloon was soon out of sight. The balloon will probably be lost.

Great Whig Rally at Tippecanoe Hall last night.

When our delegation was at the Baltimore Convention Mr. T. J BIGHAM made an arrangement with Ex-Governor METCALFE of Kentucky, and BELLANY STORER, Esq., of Cincinnati to take this city in the route homeward Accordingly Gov METCALFE came on but Mr. STORER from some cause or other proceeded home to the great disappointment of the citizens. Last night the large hall belonging to the Tippecanoe Club was filled at an early hour to hear Gov. METCALFE. Previous to his arrival several spirited songs were sung by members of the Club.

The President of the Club, E. S. EYSTER, Esq., escorted the honorable gentleman to the Hall and introduced him amid tremendous cheering to the club and citizens. The Club was called to order and the proceedings of the previous meeting read, after which Mr. Metcalfe took the floor and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and brilliant speech. Mr. FORWARD characterised it as one worthy of the speaker, of the cause, of our principles, and of our great leaders in the campaign.

He was frequently interrupted by cheers and other tokens of the assent of the audience.

After taking his seat Mr. Storer was loudly called for, but it being stated that he was not in the city a universal call was raised for Walter Forward, who came forward at the request of the Chairman, and took the floor. Here the applause, cheers and stamping was tremendous. Mr. Forward commenced his speech in the happiest manner, and at once with that high, manly principle which ever governs him, "defined his position" in a manner so satisfactory that it was recognized by long, loud, heartfelt cheers, which told more plainly than language how glad the audience were to find him the same old undaunted champion of Whig principles. His remarks created a great sensation, and seldom did a man gain more honor than WALTER FORWARD by his speech of last night. It, though unpremeditated, was one of his most brilliant and happiest efforts,—it took right hold of the people, and excited an enthusiasm which will not be subdued till our great leader is triumphantly elected by the people. The cheering was tremendous all through his speech, and particularly at the close.

When he took his seat, Mr. Knox moved the thanks of the meeting be presented to Gov. Metcalfe, which was carried by one immense *aye*. A song was called for but the members of the Glee Club were not sufficiently organized. Messrs WILLIAMS, BIGHAM and others were called on for speeches, but the meeting give way to a motion to adjourn.

Previous to taking the question some one called for three cheers for our candidates; another said five, and another nine, which were given in genuine Tippecanoe style. Three cheers were then given for Gov. METCALFE, three for Markle, and while some of the young Whigs were singing we left to write this sketch of the proceedings.

Hon. T. M. T. McKennan.

The following brilliant speech, made by our neigabor Mr. M'KENNAN, of Washington county; in front of the Court House, Baltimore, on the evening of he ever memorable Convention of Ratification, we find reported in the New York Express. If our readers don't say its "fus rate," we pronounce them very poor judges, that's all.

Mr. McKennan of Pennsylvania, came forward, amidst the rapturous applauses of the multitudes, and said: Fellow citizens! I hail from the Keystone State? During the Tariff discussion in the House of Representatives, alluded to by the friend who preceded me, I presided in the Committee of the Whole, and some facetious letter-writer, dating at that time from Washington, and writing to Baltimore, told your people that, if, on some calm day they would listen, they might hear me calling that unruly body, with Stentorian tones, to "ORDER!" [A laugh,] Perhaps so; and perhaps my voice may be heard now—Perhaps, too, what I may say will not repay for listening; for I have little to say, and the loss of that may not be much.

Never has such a scene been exhibited in this or in any other country, as that displayed in this city during the two days we have been here. Such unanimity in the selection of candidates for the high offices of the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was never before exhibited. We have thought proper to present to the country, for its adoption, the name of Henry Clay, as the first, the last, and the only choice of the Whig party of the United States—(Cheers)

And you, my fellow-citizens, though not called on now to ratify that nomination, I now, as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, call upon you to say, on your "sober second thought," whether we selected for your suffrages the right man? [A unanimous shout of approval.] When you place him in the chair of State, he will not be a traitor to your interests, like the thing now in occupancy, by accident, of that station: but one who is the embodiment of your principles, and the realization of all your hopes and all your wishes. (Cheers) And so of Theodore Frelinghuysen. Pennsylvania had three candidates in the Convention. But her delegates did, as her people will, unite with the utmost cordiality in the support of that distinguished Statesman, that excellent man, to the elevated position to which he has been nominated. A native of New Jersey, but now a resident of New York, whose long career in his country's services gives a sure guarantee that, in his hand, her interests will ever be safe, and never betrayed. (Cheering.) Under such a banner as this, my friends, we cannot choose but conquer! For the suicidal neglect of this opportunity to redoem the situation in which we were placed by the election of 1840 cannot—I feel, it cannot—be laid at your door, in this great contest. (Cries of "No!" and cheers.) You have been cheated outrageously cheated, once, and that, too, by the defection of one whom from the bottom of my soul I despise and execrate: for whom, as an elector of Pennsylvania, in 1840, I voted: and, if God will but forgive me for that one act of my life, I promise never to offend in like manner again. (Laughter and Cheers.) Yes: if any man ever goes down to posterity with infamous disgrace upon his name and character, that man will be John Tyler! (Cheers and cries of assent.) I have said all I had to say on this ungracious, repulsive topic, and most cheerfully turn, once more, to a brighter and more cheering one,—to Henry Clay, the true exponent of Whig principles; the man whom Whigs delight to honor! (Great applause.) And who is destined, within a few short months, to achieve the highest political triumph to which a man can possibly aspire. (Renewed cheering.)

But before I go, very briefly, into a cursory review of Whig principles, I may be permitted, perhaps, to say a few words with reference to those set up by the Locofoco party. They tell us that we do not declare ours: but when we ask for theirs, they only answer democracy! democracy! democracy" [laughter.] But who can lay his finger upon any great public act, of importance and great value to the country, achieved by Martin Van Buren? I defy any one to do it. Echo, only answers the question! (cheers) Is it the sub-treasury? The beauties of that system have been pointed out too often to call for further exposition from me—[And here Mr. McK. went into an explanation of the exposure of this odious system, made by the late Mr Ogle of Pa., and the course pursued towards Mr Ogle, all of which are well known to the reader as matters of history.] He recurred again to the Whig principles as laid down and understood by that party, for the coming contest. He would not go into them at the length he would do, in another place, and on another occasion. He would but advert to them briefly. They were familiar to all. The first he would touch upon was the establishment of a good sound currency, which should equalize exchanges, and render the circulating medium of the whole county available to its business requirements, from one section to the other. And then he came to what he designated as the chiefest and most important of the Whig measures. The tariff. (Applause) To the permanency of this, all the efforts of the party were directed; on it rested all their hopes of being useful to the country. A Tariff, the operation of which shall be the protection of domestic industry against the competition of foreign labor. [Cheers.] Not exhorbitant—but one that would be available for the economical administration of the government, in all its wants, and for a fair, equal, and ample protection to the labor of the country. Such was the bill, he said, of 1842—such the crowning measures of the 27th Congress. He gloried in that body; he was proud of the honor of having been one of its members.—(Cheers) Borne on by the conviction that the interests, no less than the will of the people demanded it, that Congress passed such a bill as was calculated to give the most ample protection to all our interests. Matured by two of the best Committees,—that of the Ways and Means, with the assudious, earnest and energetic Fillmore at its head, (cheering,) and by that of the Manufactures, of which the astute, the eloquent, and the elegant Leverett Saltonstall was chairman, (applause,) and of which Joseph Randolph, one of the most sensible and reliable men in the 27th Congress, was an active an efficient member,—it was presented, based upon an array of facts and of principles which defied all refutation, and after a struggle sufficient, in severity, to have appalled the stoutest hearts, was passed by a majority of one vote, (applause.) Thwarted at every step, by a reckless minority, and by a no less reckless, but perhaps more infamous Executive—a President by accident, this purely Whig measure was yet carried by Whigs, and was enrolled upon the statue book of the land by the hands of the Whig party in that Congress. True, a few men, fearful of their constituents who would not tolerate their doing otherwise, came into its support, when they discovered to do otherwise was political death to them, forever; but I proclaim it, said Mr. M'K, notwithstanding this, I proclaim it upon the house tops that it was a pure, original, unadulterated Whig measure, and nothing else? (Here the whole of the dense mass of the audience joined in three hearty cheers)—And what, continued the eloquent Pennsylvanian, have been the consequences already of this act of far-sighted policy, on the par of the Whig party in that noble Congress?—Benign, and happy, beyond the warmest expectations of its warmest supporters.—(Cheers)

Let the Vandals, whose ruthless hands are now upon it, rave as they may, it is yet true, and the boldest of them cannot deny it, that it has given the country ample revenue for the support of the Government; it has sustained our tottering national credit all over the world! (Great applause) Its notes were below part, at home and abroad. It could not get money upon terms as favorable as any merchant in good standing, upon your Exchange, could do. Its applications for a loan to England were treated with positive scorn. And now, what see we? Under the operation of this measure, our credit has been restored in quarters where, before, it was languishing. And on any terms and to any amount we please, we can obtain loans; our depreciated notes have risen above par, and these are among the solitary, and plainly perceptible effects of the operation of the Whig Tariff! (Tremendous applause.) It has, moreover, served to throw into circulation millions of money that would otherwise have remained idle and useless; and it has given active and profitable employment to the great mass of labor in our country,—labor, either entirely unemployed before; or, if employed, most inadequately remunerated. (Applause.) *It has thus imparted inestimable strength to every fibre of the body politic, hitherto enervated and paralysed by bad treatment.*—(Great applause followed this admirable figure) It has infused a new spirit into the energies, new impulses into all the springs of action, in that body! And is it to be borne that this system, in the very plentitude of its usefulness, shall be disturbed, to gratify the mere partisan whim and reckless policy of a miserable faction? This, this is the issue, my fellow Whigs, upon which we are ready to go to the country! (Loud and continuous cheering.) Nay! We have gone to the country, on that issue.—Tennessee, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, have all presented it, and with equal and like success.

Here, on this ground, a few weeks ago, that issue, was made, and the response was nobly, nobly given. [Shouts of applause] Then followed old Connecticut with the same reply: and in my own state, in spite of the most odious attempt at Gerrymandering the state, John Snyder was beaten, upon this same issue, but a few days ago; and that too by a tremendous majority. [Applause.] In 1842 he was in Congress and distinguished himself, during the Tariff discussion, in opposition to the protection of the domestic industry of his own country, state, and district. He presented gross falsehoods to that Congress, in that speech, and called them facts: and while he did so, you might see gathering around him the Pickenses, the Rhetts, and the Dixon Lewises of the south, encouraging this unworthy son of the Keystone state, in detracting from the interests of his own constituents, and in advocating those of the South. And they, and their organ of the Globe, Blair, dubbed him a second Benjamin Franklin, and circulated his infamous speech, by thousands, all over the land, especially the South, as a proof that Pennsylvan a democracy was opposed to a Tariff, and in favor of Free Trade! [A shout of derision.]—And yet, when it come to the point of *voting* on that very bill, *he voted for it!* [A burst of laughter.] Yes: he dared do no otherwise.—And then began his dear friends from the South to drop away from him, and to forget what a modern Franklin it was they had discovered in him. [Laugh.] Well, in the late election to fill the vacancy in his Congressional district, this issue was made. He pointed to his vote. The yeomen of his district looked at his speech, and they defeated him by over a thousand majority.—and that, too, as I said before, in a strong Locofoco district—[Protracted Applause.] Such is the estimate in which the Tariff is held in Pennsylvania.—[The reporter can give no idea of the enthusiasm with which these home facts were received by the dense mass of interested listeners.]

But, my friends, although confident of our ability to succeed with a cause based upon such considerations as these of which I have reminded you, let us not rest in that confidence. Let us not lie securely upon our oars. There is a work to do, and there is no time for rest, in the prosecution of that work. Treachery may thwart us, as it has thwarted us already. Villainy may be as effective hereafter as it has proved before, in producing defeat. I say, therefore, to every man of you, be ever watchful, ever on your guard. Go to your homes from this place, resolved to fight the enemy to the last, in this important contest: let every man take the stump, in his own quiet way: do not leave the battle to be fought for you by professed speakers; not leave the whole of the work for the lawyers. Work, all,—work, every one! Talk, reason, argue with, convince, convert, persuade, each man, his neighbor, to the necessity of sustaining his, and yours, and the country's interests. It was thus, my friends, that we succeeded gloriously in 1840, and it is thus, under heaven, that we will succeed in 1844.

[The close of this masterly effort of a plain, strait forwarded, understanding, and honest man, was, like its whole progress, greeted, with the most distinguished applause; amidst which the speaker thanking his audience for their patient attention, retired from the stand, and the vast mass of population, in front of the Court House, dispersed.

Dreadful Riot and Loss of Life in Philadelphia.

It was with mingled feelings of surprise, shame and indignation we read the account below. A company of Native American citizens, peaceably assembled to discuss their rights and principles, are set upon by foreigners, 1 man killed, and several dangerously wounded! Is it possible! Has it come to this that men cannot peaceably assemble to deliberate without being fired upon & slain in the public streets. We have, heretofore, opposed the formation of Native American parties, feeling the utmost willingness to extend the right hand of fellowship to natives of every clime who here seek an asylum and a home; but if such scenes are to be enacted, if native citizens who choose to do so cannot meet to deliberate without their lives being endangered by the assaults of foreigners, the Native American party will grow throughout the country faster than ever it did in New York city. The following is from the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Tuesday morning:

A Fearful Disturbance and Loss of Life at Kensington.

We are called upon to record the particulars of some painful scenes, which took place yesterday afternoon at Kensington. It seems that on Friday night the native Americans of the Third Ward held a Public Meeting. While the proceedings were in progress, an attack was made upon it by a party of Irish, who drove the native Americans from their stand, and, as is alleged, took possession of their flag, and destroyed it. The meeting was re-assembled at another place, where strong resolutions were adopted, and it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting at the corner of Master and Second streets, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to "express indignation," (we quote the language of the call,) at the outrage of Friday evening, and to "take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of it." Accordingly, a large meeting was held at the place mentioned yesterday afternoon, and after being in session a little while it moved over to the Washington Market, in Master street, between Second and Third, in order to get out of the rain. While there, a large body of Irish having assembled in the neighborhood, individual quarrels commenced, and the meeting was attacked—fire arms were discharged, one Native American was killed, one or two others were reported as dead, and several were severely wounded.—Stones and bricks were showered in abundance. The Native Americans separated; but shortly afterwards rallied and drove back the Irish.

The scene for a time was appalling. One or two thousand persons must have been in the immediate vicinity, and as may well be imagined, most of them in a state of high excitement. The young man known to be killed is named George Schieffler, a morocco dresser aged 18. He was, it is said, shot through the head. A young man named Lee, was shot in the side, and carried home on a settee. A man named Metcalfe is said to have been killed, but the report wants confirmation. One or two others are wounded. Indeed, such was the excitement, and so exaggerated the accounts, that even some of the persons who were immediately engaged in the scene, reported three or four as dead. The persons injured, as above named, were all of the Native American party.

Patrick Fisher, of the other side, was considerably hurt; the Hibernia Hose House had its upper windows dashed in, and the houses of Mrs. Brady, Mr. John Laverty, Mr. Quin, Mr. E. Devlin, Mr. P. Devlin, Mr. Brown and Mr. Reilley, were all more or less damaged. At eight o'clock all was quiet, but crowds of both parties were assembled at the corners of the streets, and the excitement was still very high. The Sheriff, however, was soon on the ground, and immediately engaged himself in collecting his posse, for the purpose of acting, should it become necessary—but nothing of the riot was known in the city, until the loss of life and mischief above described had been effected. It is to be hoped that those who made use of the firearms will be discovered and brought to justice. Blood should not be shed—life should not be sacrificed, and with impunity.

The United States Gazette says:

The worst result of this disgraceful contest is seen in the loss of life. From the beginning of the affray the shots were frequent, and the following persons were killed or wounded:

George Shiffer, almost instantly killed;

Joseph Cox, dangerously wounded in the groin;

—— Lee, wounded in the hip;

Charles Vanstavoren, shot in three places and dangerously wounded:

Patrick Fisher, shot in the forehead—not dangerously wounded;

Adam Boozer, shot in the arm.

Shiffler lived only a few minutes, the ball, we understand, having passed through his head.

The excitement created in East Kensington by the occurrence was intense. People were gathered at every corner, listening to or repeating the hundred vague rumors which went floating about.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia steamship arrived at Boston on Sunday last, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 19th of April, 15 days later than previous accounts. The most important intelligence is the fall in the price of Cotton, which has experienced a further decline of from ⅛ to ¼d per pound. Considerable sensation was manifested in relation to the Annexation question which now agitates this country. O'Connell was not sentenced. He was striving for a new trial. Ireland was the theatre of considerable excitement. Nothing important from France. Spain is more quiet. Queen Christina is distributing titles and favor.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, the vicinity of the courts of law was crowded by an expectant multitude, who were on the tiptoe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late State trials. They were, however, disappointed. The court sat, the city and county grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard, and the court adjourned, without the name of O'Connell or his case being once mentioned throughout the day.

Liverpool Cotton Markets, April 18.—Our market opened in a dull manner on Saturday last, and the accounts received from the United States by the Caledonia on Monday, imparted additional flatness to the trade. Up to the close of yesterday, American Cotton was offered very freely, at an abatement of ¼d to ⅜d ₰ ℔ from the quotations of the preceding Friday, without inducing purchasers beyond a limited extent. To-day, however, the market is rather firmer, the supply is less abundant, and prices on the whole are steadier. The sales of the week, including 5,000 bales sold this day, amount to 17,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 19.—PROVISIONS—AMERICAN—There is no new feature in the Beef market since the 3rd instant; the transactions have not been extensive, and the prices have been without any variation of moment. Of 200 bbls of Pork offered by public sale on Tuesday last, 50 found purchasers at 4s to 4s 6d. The Market is bare, but the dealers, anticipating further arrivals, only take for present wants. Cheese is in fair demand, but, as the qualities most wanted (very fine and common) comprise the smallest part of the stock; the amount of business done has not been extensive. Lard is in fair demand at the quotations; there is a steady consumption going on, and, with moderate imports, prices are not likely to go lower. Grease Butter sells at the quotations; the stocks are light, and higher rates are looked for.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

MONDAY, May 6.

In *Senate*, the Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, proposing $100,000 for Ohio,—$150,000 for Indiana, and the same for Illinois, was ordered to be engrossed. Ayes 23, noes 12

In the *House*, the Journal of Saturday having been read, Mr Adams rose with some warmth and submitted a motion that the Journal be corrected. The Journal records that on Saturday last a report was laid before the House in answer to a resolution introduced some time since by Mr. Adams, in relation "to gross errors contained in the Census returns." The Journal reported that no gross error had been found, which Mr. Adams moved to strike out, because, as he said, the most gross, palpable and undeniable errors had been found and exposed. They have not only been found, said Mr. Adams, but they have been persisted in afterwards upon this floor. The Census contained these errors *in regard to the insane and idiotic free blacks* as compared with the slaves, and they had been the subject of the most slanderous misrepresentations in arguments on this floor, and in correspondence elsewhere.

The House refused to amend the journal.

Mr. Saunders from the Select Committee to investigate and report upon the facts connected with the rencontre in this House between Mr. White and Mr. Rathburn, report that they have examined 34 witnesses upon the subject, and that they have contented themselves with reporting the substance of the testimony. The committee state that the whole occurrence originated from a misunderstanding of Mr White's remarks.

In regard to Wm. S Moore, the Committee recommend that he now be handed over to the Judicial authorities of the country. The testimony of 16 witnesses forms the basis of the recommedation, for the reason that the House have no power to imprison beyond the session of Congress.

Mr Saunders, after stating he substance of the Report, moved the Previous Question.

After a long debate, the whole subject was laid over to Thursday.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 11, 1844.

Mr. TAPPAN, of Ohio, is the guilty man who sent the documents to New York for publication. What will the Senate do with him?

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns are all in. The Whigs have a majority on joint ballot of six! There is also a very handsome increase on the popular vote for the Whigs. The Old Dominion is safe for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

GEN. MARKLE.

A glorious Markle county meeting was held in Somerset, the "Star of the West," on Tuesday evening, April 30. The meeting resolved unanimously to go for the "tall Coon from Old Kentuck," and Gen. MARKLE. In relation to the old General, they say:

Resolved, That for him we will give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether; and by so doing prove to the plunderers who have beggared Pennsylvania, that we will no longer tolerate their wholesale robberies and increased taxation, but that we go in for reform and honest men.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, May 7, in *Senate*, Mr. Bagby presented the credentials of Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, issued by the Governor of Alabama, as a Senator in place of Mr King, who, Mr. B. remarked, had long occupied his seat with credit to himself and honor to the country. Mr. Lewis appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Bagby discussed at great length the Tariff in connexion with the Constitution, contending that the Tariff Bill was unconstitutional. Mr. B. spoke to a late hour.

The *House*, immediately upon the reading of the Journal went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff

Mr. Duncan closed a speech against the Whigs. He alluded to the disturbances in his own party. He would go for Van Buren, Johnson, Stewart, Dodge, or any body the Democracy choosed to take up. Mr. Hardin, of Ill., followed in a speech in favor of the Tariff. Mr. Rhett, of S. C., followed Mr. Hardin in a furious philippic against protection. Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky also opposed the Tariff, and denounced Mr. Frelinghuysen as a "Yankee Puritan"—no faint praise by the way. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., followed in a speech which won all ears and made the present House during its delivery one of the most orderly bodies ever seen. The speech was a frank defence of the great principles of the Tariff of 1842, from the assaults of Southern men opposed to it. The speech, coming from a Southern man in reply to Southern men, and in defence of the tariff, made the position of Mr. S. almost a novel one. He denied the statements made by Mr. Rhett that the Tariff oppressed the South while it afforded exclusive benefit to the North.

The Tariff, he contended, gave great benefits to all the Union in common. It gave bread to the people instead of plundering them and robbing them as had been argued. It has reduced the prices of important articles of use and consumption. Gentlemen could not get rid of this fact by pronouncing it to be an absurdity. He knew that in 1842 he paid 28 cents a yard for Cotton bagging, but that after the Tariff went into operation he obtained it for 18 cents. This was but a sample of other articles which were cited.

WHIG RALLY IN NEW YORK.

On Monday last, the Whigs had a glorious rally in New York city. Among the speakers was Mr. Fillmore. At the close of the speaking, the meeting formed a procession, and marched with music to the residence of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The crowd filled up the street in front of his residence. He promptly appeared at the call of the people, and made a most effective address. He avowed himself a Whig in principle—a Whig from the start—and made a brief but forcible statement of the great measures of the Whig party, and his reasons for supporting them. He portrayed Mr. Clay nobly breasting the tide of Executive usurpation through years of adverse fortune, bravely battling for the principles of our Constitution and of true Freedom, when the timid shrunk back and the feeble despaired; crowning years of generous effort in support of the country's best interests by his patriotic sacrifice in the passage of the Compromise Act, by which he rescued the country from the horrors of civil war and fratricidal bloodshed. He loved the Protective policy much, though he had not shared in passing nor wholly approved the Tariff of 1828; but he loved the Union, Peace and concord even more than this, and he had abiding confidence that, after the fray had been averted, wiser counsels in regard to the Tariff would universally prevail. That expectation has been gloriously realized; bloodshed was spared, and the encouragement of our Home industry is restored, and is now heartily approved in every section. I believe (said Mr. F.) that we shall see verified the Divine annunciation, "Blessed are the peace-makers!"

Mr. Frelinghuysen closed with a thrilling acknowledgement of his indebtedness and gratitude to his native State, which had highly honored him while her citizen, and affectionately remembered him still, though she had ceased to be his home. Rely on it, said he, that New Jersey is Whig, and will so prove herself in every great crisis! Local causes and the absence of any pressing necessity for effort may seem temporarily to swerve her from the right path—but she would be unfaithful to her origin—to her whole history—to the patriot blood which hallows the heights of Princeton, the streets of Trenton, the plains of Monmouth, did she cease to be a genuine Whig State! Rely on her!

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

We have more painful intelligence from the city of—brotherly love?—No, of riots and human bloodshed. The accounts we gave yesterday, brought the events down to a late hour on Monday evening. The papers arrived since, contain the following additional particulars, which took place on the same eventful night:

MIDNIGHT—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—*Two men killed*—During the evening, great crowds of people were gathered in the neighborhood of the scene of violence in the afternoon, and about 10 o'clock an attack was made upon a dwelling house on Second street just above Franklin. The doors and windows were beaten in, and the furniture of the lower story broken up and much of it thrown into the street. The cause of this attack, it was said, was in consequence of a gun having been fired from the building during the afternoon. Another house above this in the same row was also injured in consequence of stones having been thrown at it.

A cry was then raised of, "go to the Nunnery," and a crowd proceeded up Second street to Master, at the corner of which is a Roman Catholic School House. A bonfire was kindled, at the corner of the street, and the fence of the School House set on fire; about this time when the crowd had faltered in front of the School House, a volley of musketry was fired from the house opposite, and when the crowd had parted it was discovered that several were wounded; one young man named J. A. Wright was taken up dead, a bullet having pierced his left breast just above the heart. Another young man named Ramsey, living on Third street, above Brown, was shot in the upper part of the left lung with a bullet, and when we left he was expiring. We were told that two other men were seriously wounded.

Mr. Wright, the United States Gazette states, was Mr. J. W. Wright, son of Archibald Wright, Esq—a young man greatly esteemed we are assured, by all who knew him, and full of promise of a useful and happy manhood.—His sudden death has brought distress into a family, that will have a deep and extensive sympathy in the community, arising from a sense of the loss sustained, and the manner in which it was caused. We but express the feelings of our citizens generally, when we refer to the worth of the deceased, and express sympathy with the bereaved survivors.

After midnight, yesterday morning, Mr Ramsey was visited by his wife and mother (both of whom he had continually expressed his desire to see) at the drug store in which he lay, opposite the forks of Germantown Road and Second street; and before daylight, he was carried to his house, where he was visited and his wounds dressed by Dr. Ashmead. We learn that Dr. A. pronounces the wounds necessarily fatal—the left lung having been pierced by the buckshot, but states that the sufferer may survive as long as a week.

There was a rumor early on Tuesday morning, to the effect that a newspaper carrier had found a dead body, riddled with buckshot upon a lot near the Roman Catholic Seminary but, after inquiry, we feel assured that the rumor was altogether without foundation; though the mere existence of such a rumor naturally added to the excitement.

Throughout the day the city was in a state of great excitement. Some of the ring leaders were arrested. In one house, among other fire-arms, a shattered musket was found, and blood found in the bed. The owner of the house, O Connor, was arrested. The Coroner held an inquest over the bodies of Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. SPIFFLER, which resulted in verdicts of "death by shots discharged from pieces in the hands of persons unknown."

The United States Gazette of Wednesday morning, says:

We have rarely, if ever seen, our city more excited than it was yesterday, in consequence of the outrages committed in Kensington, on the day previous; and at an early hour, Brigadier General Cadwalader issued orders to his Brigade (that of the city proper,) to parade in the afternoon.

Meantime, a meeting, (held by resolve of one thas was held in the Assembly Building on the night previous,) was called in the State House Yard, for 3 o'clock, P. M. Previous to which, a great number of persons bore through the streets the American Flag, much injured, accompanied by a placard, bearing in large letters the following: "This is the Flag that was trampled on by the Irish Papists. (We are not sure that the words are exact)

At 3 o'clock, the meeting in the State House Yard was very large, and as the call contained the addition, that those who came should be "prepared for defence," some appeared with deadly weapons. The Mayor, who was walking round the yard, quietly *withdrew* the persons whom he saw armed. One of the persons thus arrested had a gun, and another a double barrelled pistol.

We believe that Mr. J. R. Newbold was called upon to preside. Among the speakers, were General Smith, and Col C. J. Jack—The Rev. Mr. Perry offered the following resolutions, which were read and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, a gross and atrocious outrage has been perpetrated in the District of Kensington, by which a meeting of American citizens, assembled for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of our country, was broken up, and the lives of citizens wantonly and murderously sacrificed by a band of ruffians firing into the crowd from places of concealment.

We, the Native American citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, in Town Meeting assembled, do hereby present to our fellow citizens of all shades and distinctions of party the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is alike the right and the duty of all citizens peacefully to assemble for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the principles and actions by which our nation should be governed.

Resolved, That the interference with such assemblages by others not participating in them is an infraction upon the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and Laws of our country.

Resolved, That the recent outrage in Kensington, by which a meeting was disturbed and broken up, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed, is an infraction of those rights which meets with the abhorrence of the meeting.

Resolved, That whilst as men and Americans we are determined at all and every hazard to resist unto the death every infraction of our rights, we are determined that we will not be led by provocation to retaliate on the rights of others.

Resolved, That the proceedings of a portion of the Irish inhabitants of the District of Kensington, on Monday afternoon, is the surest evidence that can be given that our views of the Naturalization Laws are correct, and that foreigners in the short space of five years are incapable of entering into the spirit of our Institutions.

Resolved, That we consider the Bible in the Public Schools as necessary for a faithful course of instruction therein, and we are determined to maintain it there in despite of the efforts of naturalized and unnaturalized foreigners to eject it therefrom.

Resolved, That this meeting believe that the recently successful efforts of the Friends of the Bible in the District of Kensington was the inciting cause which resulted in the murderous scenes of the 6th inst.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Assembly Buildings last evening by which a committee was appointed to make suitable preparations for the interment of the first martyr in the cause of Civil and Religious freedom among us, and that we recommend that the friends of our cause shall attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we also approve of the resolution passed at the same meeting by which a reward of One Thousand Dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

On motion of John Perry, it was

Resolved, That a collection be taken up for the benefit of widows, mothers or children of the murdered.

Further Particulars.

By a letter published in the Chronicle Extra, we learn that at the close of the proceedings of the above Meeting, it was resolved to march in procession to the scene of riot:

The large mass formed in procession and proceed to the place of adjournment, a distance of two miles, when they were met by a renewal of hostilities. A boy of twelve years of age threw a brick into their midst, which created some confusion and was immediately afterwards followed by the discharge of fire arms. The crowd quickly dispersed, to return again, however, with exasperated feelings, and an appetite stimulated for the most deadly retribution. Six citizens were killed by guns fired from neighboring houses, and several were wounded. The crowd had singled out a house from which they believed death had been sending his messengers. They broke in and laid violent hands on its inmate, an Irishman, who had in his possession a loaded pistol and a supply of ammunition; he was dragged into the street, when one of the Aldermen attempted to rescue him by requesting permission to take him to prison.

This was refused; he was dreadfully beaten, prostrated under the feet of this human avalanche and thus crushed to death, the blood having been forced from his mouth in his last struggles, in torrents. This did not end the damning tragedy. As a last effort of cruelty, he was suspended to a butcher's shambles, within a view of his own door. I have not learned whether he had a wife or children, but it is supposed to be the case.

At six o'clock, the military composing the 1st brigade, were under way for Kensington, where they should of right have been twenty-four hours sooner, and it is probable that their presence may deter the actors in this murderous scene. Since their passage up, the fire bells have sounded the alarm and the northern part of the city is illuminated by the act of the incendiary. As threats have been made throughout the day to burn the Catholic church and school house in that district; it is feared that the purpose has been

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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PITTSBURGH—MAY 14, 1844

The Tariff settled in Congress.

Our readers will perceive by our Congressional reports that the Tariff question has been settled for the present Congress, and we may say, in all likelihood for years to come. The attempt of the Locofoco party, backed by VAN BUREN, to destroy the present judicious tariff, by Mr. M'KAY's ruinous Bill, has signally failed, and the country may now congratulate itself on peace and safety on this important subject. If Mr. CLAY is elected, and who doubts it, the protective system will become so incorporated with the feelings and interests of the country, that no party will dare attempt its subversion.

On the test question, to *lay the bill on the table*, EVERY WHIG VOTED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE, *but one;* and *ninety-eight Locofocos voted in the negative*. That is, every Whig in Congress but one, north and south, voted in favor of our present excellent tariff; and ninety-eight Locofocos voted *against the present tariff*. This vote, taken in connection with Mr. VAN BUREN's condemnation of the Tariff, in both its principles and details, shows the wide line of demarcation between the Whig and Locofoco parties. The Whigs, with Mr. CLAY at their head, have taken clear, distinct, and decided ground in favor of our present tariff, which is already in existence, and found to work admirably; and the Locofoco party, with Mr VAN BUREN at their head, has taken as clear, distinct and decisive a stand against the present tariff, both, as Mr. VAN BUREN declares, in its principles and details.

The people can now, therefore, clearly make up their judgment. The facts are all before them—If they wish to maintain the present excellent tariff in being, which is found to work so well, which has brought so much prosperity to every man's door, and which has replenished an exhausted treasury, and restored National credit, then let them vote with the Whig party. On the other hand, if they wish the present tariff destroyed, our manufactories crippled, our workingmen idle, the productions of our farms a drug in the market, and the credit of the country prostrate, then let them vote with the Locofoco party.

If it is said that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania are tariff men, and are opposed to breaking down the present system, we reply, it does not make any difference in their favor. It presents them in a worse light, if possible, than the free-trade Locofocos. They profess to be tariff men, and yet they fellowship a party known to be deadly hostile to it. They prate about their attachment to protection, and yet support a man for the highest office in the nation, who has declared his opposition to it in its principles and details. This conduct displays the most palpable inconsistency or the veriest hypocrisy. On either hand no tariff man should support them.

The vote in the House on Mr. MCKAY's bill has clearly defined the character of the Locofoco party on the Tariff. *Ninety eight Locofoco votes* in favor of that iniquitous bill, out of only 204 members of both parties present, shows that party wedded to free trade, and determined to break down the manufacturing interests of the country. If the Southern Whigs, representing sections of the country where the Tariff feeling is comparatively new and weak, had not voted against M'Kay's Locofoco measure, it would have been carried by northern Locofoco votes, and we might again have seen distressing scenes of the past few years re-enacted. The country owes a debt of gratitude to these Southern Whigs for their firmness to principle on this trying occasion. Those Northern Locofocos who voted to prostrate the interests of their constituents will be rewarded, we trust, as they deserve.

We are sorry there was even *one* Whig who voted with the Locofocos on this occasion. We are led to infer, by the National Intelligencer, that he would not have done so had he not considered himself pledged to vote for the Bill.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Bill of Mr. M'Kay cannot now possibly come before the House again this session, as it cannot be taken off the table again but by a vote of two-thirds. So it is not only *dead* but *buried*.

THE TARIFF.—"Pequod," the correspondent of the Boston Courier, supposed to be Mr. Choate, says: "The tariff is deeply rooted in the affections of the people. Mr. Clay declares he found it more popular with the South than we believe it at the North.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOT.

All was quiet in Philadelphia, at last accounts, up to Saturday. The military were in strong force, in various parts of the city, and no further outbreaks were apprehended. We see no authentic account, however, that the city was declared under martial law.

The Inquirer reports the list of the killed at *fourteen*, and the wounded at *thirty-nine*, many of whom, it is said, cannot recover.

The Governor arrived on Thursday evening, and issued his general orders to the Sheriff, police, military, &c., in order to insure the peace. The Catholic churches were not to be opened on Sunday.—About forty buildings were burnt, including the two Catholic churches, the parsonages, and the nunnery. Many of the houses were of small value. A good deal of alarm was felt by the Irish inhabitants in the towns and villages in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Most of the women and children who had fled to the fields and woods had returned to the city.

The indelible disgrace reflected upon the city by the riots of the "three days" seems to be felt by the press of the city generally, which has spoken in strong terms of all engaged in the outbreak, on both sides.

☞ The National Intelligencer states that it was the President himself who gave the order to discontinue that paper to Ministers abroad, and not the Secretary of State. The latter knew nothing of the matter. John Tyler appears anxious to find the lowest depths of degradation.

☞ Mr. CHILD, the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, a keen, argus-eyed abolitionist, says of Mr. CLAY's annexation letter:

"I look upon Clay's letter as satisfactory. He is not afraid, slaveholder as he is, to name 'SLAVERY,' while Van Buren eschews it as he would a pesthouse. Clay tells the nation and the world that to annex Texas will be to engage in a war "for the propagation of slavery." I admit that while I like the statesman as he appears in this letter, I should have been glad to have seen *more* of the philanthropist and reformer, still, I cannot deny that, upon the whole, the letter appeared to me satisfactory. It is not as carefully written as Van Buren's, but it is the height of heaven above it in honesty."

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

A writer well known in this community, in the columns of the Spirit of Liberty, styles Mr. Frelinghuysen, a "*traitor*," and the "only *traitor* in New Jersey." The impotent spleen of this writer never was more unfortunate in its selection of an object on which to wreak its contemptible malice. It has only created one universal sentiment of contempt for the writer. One would have thought he had fallen low enough previously without desiring to sink himself beyond all hope of recovery.

We notice this matter now, for the purpose of contrasting it with the spontaneous, unpremeditated outburst of an intelligent and eloquent Christian divine, well known to the people of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton of the Methodist Protestant Church. In making a speech before the New York Sunday School Union at its anniversary, held in the Tabernacle, on Tuesday last, in remarking on the relative bearings of practical and contemplative Christianity, he made a sudden digression, and exclaimed:

"Look, Sir, at the recent nomination at Baltimore, (sensation upon the platform.) I allude to the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen, (great cheering, with a few hisses.) I am not here as a Democrat or as a Whig, but as a Christian, and as a Christian I regard this movement. As Mr. Frelinghuysen said to a deputation of his friends who waited upon him recently to congratulate him upon his nomination—"we are Whigs first, Whigs last, and Whigs always"—we are Christians first, Christians last and Christians always, (applause.)—If gentlemen of the Democratic party find fault with us for thus alluding to this subject, I say to them give to us a better man!—(continued sensation,) but until you do, we *shall testify at the ballot box the feeling with which we regard the homage thus paid to the Christian religon and the Christian man.*" (Great cheering and sensation.)

But we have testimony which, doubtless, the writer of the articles in the Spirit of Liberty above referred to will regard with more favor than that of the above, considering his new relations: that of *William Lloyd Garrison*. He is an abolitionist of the original stamp, zealous, persevering and untiring, and actively engaged for years before this writer thought it worth his notice. Hear what he says about the "*traitor*" from New Jersey, in the following tribute to worth, which is found on the 201st page of Cheevers' American common place poetry:

TO THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
On reading his Eloquent Speech in defence of Indian Rights.

BY. WM. L GARRISON.

If unto marble statues thou hadst spoken,
Or icy hearts congealed by polar years,
The strength of thy pure eloquence had broken,
Its generous heat had melted them to tears;
Which pearly drops had been a rainbow token,
Bidding the red men soothe their gloomy fears.

If Honor, Justice, Truth, had not forsaken
The place long hallowed as their bright abode,
The faith of treaties never had been shaken,
Our country would have kept the trust she owed;
Nor Violence nor Treachery had taken
Away those rights which nature's God bestowed.

Fruitless thy mighty efforts—vain appealing
To grasping Avarice, that ne'er relents:
To Party Power, that shamelessly is stealing,
Bandit-like, whatever spoil it scents:
To base Intrigue, his cloven foot revealing,
That struts in Honesty's habiliments.

Our land—once green as Paradise—is hoary,
Even in its youth, with tyranny and crime:
It's soil with blood of Afric's sons is gory,
Whose wrongs eternity can tell—not time;
The red man's woes shall swell the damning story,
To be rehearsed in every age and clime.

Yet, FRELINGHUYSEN, gratitude is due thee,
And loftier praise than language can supply;
Guilt may denounce, and Calumny pursue thee,
And pensioned Impudence thy worth decry;
Brilliant and pure posterity shall view thee,
As a fair planet in a troublous sky.

Be not dismayed. On God's own strength relying,
Stand boldly up, meek soldier of the cross;
For thee ten thousand prayers are heavenward flying
Thy soul is purged from earthly rust and dross.
Patriot and Christian, ardent, self-denying,
How could we bear resignedly thy loss?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

During the past winter a partial extract of proceedings in the Legislature was inserted in the Gazette and American, by which it was made to appear that Mr. Anderegg and myself had voted *against the Tariff*. As the extract did not present the whole truth, I claim from you the privilege of communicating to your readers a more correct statement of the vote, from which they can more fairly judge of our actions.

The vote held up to censure did not take place, as alleged, upon the *Tariff resolutions*, but upon Mr. Cooper's resolutions for creating the 200 million government stock and selling the state improvements; and the 3d resolution, (being that for creating the stock) having been negatived by the House, the fourth immediately came up in its order, as follows: "Resolved further, that should the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be insufficient for the redemption of the stock in a reasonable time, that ways and means should then be raised by Congress, by levying such additional duties on foreign goods as may be necessary."

But as the third resolution, viz., for creating the stock, *had just been lost*, every one could at once perceive that the fourth, which I have quoted above at length, even if passed, would be both irrelevant and inoperative.

At this moment Mr. Tustin hastily moved an *amendment*, viz: to strike out and insert, "that a tariff for revenue is a sufficient tariff for protection." Now, being myself in opposition to the 200 million scheme, I was also opposed to sustaining that scheme by amendments, *ad captandum*, and would therefore have voted against Tustin's amendment, (not only for the reason just given, but also that I am *not* of the opinion that a tariff for revenue is at all times sufficient for protection,) but this we were not at this stage permitted to do, because Mr. Cooper immediately moved to *amend the amendment* by striking out Mr. Tustin's, and inserting, in effect, "that it is the duty of Congress to protect American labor against foreign pauper labor, irrespective of revenue." Now, although I admit the sentiment of Mr. Cooper to be a good one, I could not, for the reason above stated, vote with propriety for it in this place. For, being opposed to the original resolution, viz: for the 200 million stock, I was opposed to sweetening it with sugar lumps of the Tariff. Besides which, neither of these amendments had any suitable connexion with the subject under consideration, nor could the adoption of them in this place be of the least utility, as they were not, *even in form*, intended for the eye or action of Congress.

We might, with as much effect, for all useful purposes, have introduced any other good thing; for instance, "that it shall be the duty of Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union" Indeed I thought it was rather lowering the dignity and importance of the Tariff to indulge either Mr. Tustin or Mr. Cooper in their game of shuttlecock on this occasion, or to attach the tariff as a *tail* to our State railroads. Mr. Anderegg and myself therefore voted *against* Mr. Cooper's proposition AS AN AMENDMENT, but the House carried it; the question then recurred upon the resolution as amended, that is to say, the resolution as newly shaped, declaring that it is the duty of Congress to protect American labor against foreign pauper labor, and this question now being *fairly* before the House, Mr. Anderegg and myself *voted for it*—*vide* yeas and nays on Journal. Legislative votes are sometime complicated, and it is the easiest thing in the world to be misconceived, by those who look only at a part of the vote.—After all, these resolutions after being thus amended and passed, presented (I would almost say) a ridiculous appearance. They begin with a labored and excellent preamble relating to the State debt; in the middle, they direct the committee of ways and means to report a bill for the sale of the canals and railroads, and end with a lecture *on the duty of Congress*; and all this, too, not in the shape of a joint resolution, or of instructions to Congress, but directions to the committee of ways and means of the Harrisburgh House of Representatives! Can any intelligent voter of Allegheny County censure his representative for not sustaining such a curious and inoperative jumble? I will merely add, that this affair here fell dead. Other well framed *Tariff resolutions* were afterwards brought up in an efficient and proper manner, and unanimously adopted, Messrs Anderegg and myself voting for them cordially.

ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE.

NOTE BY EDITOR OF GAZETTE.—We permit Mr. Brackenridge to make his defence, in a case where he thinks he has been misrepresented, reserving to ourself the right to make a few comments on his very singular production. The reader cannot have failed to note, in reading the above, some strange inconsistencies, which go to show that this labored defence is just no defence at all. For instance, the reason given by Mr. Brackenridge for voting *against* Mr. Cooper's resolution, that it was the duty of Congress to protect American labor against the pauper labor of Europe, is, that he was opposed to "sweetening" "the original resolution for the 200 million stock" "with sugar lumps of the Tariff." But, as he tells us, this resolution "HAD JUST BEEN LOST;" how then could Mr. Cooper's resolution "sweeten" it? The 200 million stock resolution according to his own showing "*had just been lost*," and this resolution of Mr. Cooper was offered as an amendment to the 4th resolution, the language of which was improper after the 3d had fallen. So Mr. Brackenridge's defence amounts to nothing on his own showing. Also, he admits that he voted for the resolution after the House had agreed to adopt the amendment, although he opposed the amendment? Did the resolution become better by the very amendment he opposed? if so, why did he oppose it. If the resolution was improper before it was amended, and then had an improper amendment tacked to it, how did it become so suddenly beautiful in the eyes of Mr. Brackenridge that he gave it his assent? Is it not to be inferred that he saw his error, that he had gone too far in his anxious desire to oppose Mr Cooper and the Whigs, and found it necessary to take the back track. The other reason given by Mr. Brackenridge, for this unfortunate vote, had better not have been given. Mr Brackenridge need not be told now that it was the expression of opinion, by the people's immediate representatives, that was sought for. It makes no difference whether the resolution was addressed to Congress or the Committee of Ways and Means, it has the same effects. By the means of the public press the sentiment is spread abroad, and has all the influence upon the public mind, and upon Congress that a more direct appeal to Congress would have. Mr. Brackenridge must find some other reason for voting against an amendment declaring that it was the duty of Congress to protect American labor against the pauper labor of Europe, before the people will excuse him.

☞ The Locofoco Post, and the abolition Spirit of Liberty, are continually harping upon the oft-exploded slander, in reference to Mr. CLAY, referred to below. These editors hope by constantly repeating the slander, to gain some credence for it. The following article from the New York Tribune, shows the testimony on which this false statement is founded. Would any man of common decency and regard to justice, take up a reproach against his neighbor on such weak grounds

The 'White Slave' Slander.

In the last Presidential canvass one of the chief missiles of Locofocoism was a round assertion that Gen. Harrison had voted to *sell poor White men into Slavery for debt*. The truth of the matter was that Gen. Harrison voted that men condemned to fine and imprisonment for petty crimes, and who were to stand committed till such fines were paid, and had no means of payment, should be sold to labor for the shortest term that any one would pay the fine for. This was called very inhuman, and yet it would puzzle any man to show that it would be more humane to let a prisoner remain forever in jail than to work out his fine in two or three months on a farm. But "*selling poor white men into slavery*" was a good electioneering cry, and we doubt not some were ignorant and simple enough to be fooled by it.

Locofocoism is now attempting the same game on Mr. Clay. Its presses are boldly asserting that Mr. Clay, in the debate on the Missouri question, said:

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones, for we cannot cut our fire wood and black our shoes, and have our wives and our daughters work in the kitchen."

This is credited by them, to a *speech of Henry Clay*; though they know right well that *there is no such speech*, and that they are cheating their readers. We have already exposed the iniquity, and yet we will have patience to expose it again.

The most consistent and thorough allegation against Mr. Clay we find quoted in the Locofoco papers from the Abolition Emancipator, which pursues Mr. Clay with a most envenomed hatred, and whose editor spends his winters in Washington, digging out matter wherewith to blacken Mr. Clay. We presume the five Loco Congressional certifiers against Mr. Clay, were indebted to this Editor for the ground-work of their certificate. He says the sentiment attributed to Mr. Clay, was uttered on the 15th of February, 1819, but he has the National Intelligencer of the next and following days, and can find nothing of the kind there. But on the 17th of February, ☞ 1820, a year and a day after Mr. Clay is accused of uttering what is above quoted—*Mr. Rich of Vermont*, made a speech *on the other side*, which speech is reported in the National Intelligencer of *July 1st*, 1820, *over sixteen months* after Mr. Clay's speech to which it refers. To this *printed* speech—not in his speech as uttered—there is appended a note, which says:

"When this subject was under consideration at the last session, the honorable Speaker, (Clay) remarked *to the following effect*." (Then follows the above quotation.)

Thus it will be seen that the charge against Mr. Clay was not made at all by Mr. Rich till over a year after Mr. Clay's unreported remarks, and was not then made in Congress, but in a *note* to a speech printed after Congress had adjourned. And even then he does not charge Mr. Clay with using the *words* so coolly quoted now-a-days as Mr. Clay's, but only something to the same *effect!* Is this evidence? Is this testimony on which a fair jury or a fair man could convict Mr. Clay of uttering the sentence attributed to him. We ask but a righteous judgment.

Distressing Accident.—Yesterday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, MOSES BRAT, an aged and respectable citizen of Allegheny city, started with his wife, in a buggy belonging to Mr. MURRAY WHITE, to go to his farm, near Bakerstown—When about two or two and-a-half miles out on the Franklin road, and while descending a hill, the horse, which was very quiet, was frightened by the breech-band giving way and allowing the buggy to run on his heels. The Butler stage was passing at the time, and the passengers saw the horse disposed to run away, which it did immediately after passing. The stage was stopped, and the passengers went back to see after those in it. The horse had run under a tree, a limb of which caught the top of the buggy and threw it, with Mrs. BRAT, over a fence, and she was found in it with one leg broken in two places, and the other broken at the thigh—there are other injuries mostly internal, the extent of which cannot yet be discovered. Mr. BRAT was thrown against a tree, striking and mashing in his right temple, so as to cause his death shortly after being carried to Mr. WATSON's, near which the accident occurred. His body was brought into town, and likewise Mrs. BRAT was carried in during the afternoon on a settee. Her recovery is very doubtful. The buggy was smashed to pieces.

Mr. BRAT and sons, were employed in the Rolling Mill of Messrs. BISSELLS SEMPLE & STEVENS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon a German named CHARLES M. BOLLMAN, attempted to kill himself by taking poison.—Mr. B. had become involved in pecuniary difficulties, and an expected sale of his property under an execution, preyed upon his mind to such a degree as to produce at least partial derangement. During the afternoon he had been up Liberty street and bid good-bye to several of his friends; answering when asked where he was going, "Six feet under ground." This singular conduct was of course remarked. At home he drank from a vial containing about an ounce, a drachm of Oil of bitter Almonds, and would no doubt have taken more, but the thought of his children, which crossed his mind at the time, caused him to dash the vial on the floor.—The odor of this attracted the attention of his wife, and search being made he was found on the 4th story of his house, (which is in Liberty street, opposite 5th,) denuded of all his clothes except his shirt. The physician called in administered a powerful emetic and plenty of milk—he is, we learn, now out of danger.

Mr. B. is a gentleman of respectability and nothing but derangement could have occasioned such a lamentable act. His business is that of manufacturing vinegar.

The Fire on Sunday Morning.—There is not a particle of doubt but that the fire in Messrs. M'QUEWAN & DOUGLAS' lumber yard was kindled by some designing villains who probably thought thereby to vent some malice treasured against those gentlemen. If it is any consolation to the authors, we can inform them that the lumber was insured and their "labor of love" is lost. As it was green they must have had some trouble in kindling it.

☞ **BURGLARY.**—On Saturday or Sabbath night, the Dry Goods store of Messrs. Robinson & Beltzhoover on Market street between Liberty and Fifth was entered by means of false keys, and a quantity of silks and other goods taken therefrom. On which night the robbery was perpetrated it is not known, nor the extent of the loss. This proves the inability of the present night police to guard the city. Here is a store in the most public thoroughfare entered, when, nobody knows, and a quantity of bulky merchandise carried off in the very face of the watch, that is, if he was nigh, which very probably was not the case. The beats are too large, and an expert thief, well furnished with keys, can easily rob a store at one end while the watch is at the other.

Probably the key used was one of those stolen from a shop in the Fifth Ward last week.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 10.

Nothing of much interest was transacted in the Senate, the most of the day being spent in Executive session.

In the *House*, the *Tariff Bill* reported by Mr. McKay, came up as the order of the day.

Mr McKay was entitled to the floor, but yielded it to

Mr. Barnard of N Y who made a very able speech in defence of the Tariff, examining the present law with a great knowledge of its operations, and the proposed law with equal ability, thus comparing the one with the other in order to prove the benefits of the law in force over the Bill now before the House.

Mr. McKay of N. Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, followed with a labored defence of the Bill and Report, which had been assailed, from many quarters of the House, and very often by members of his own party. Mr McKay spoke to the end of his hour, when the Previous Question was moved and seconded. Ayes 93, Noes 65.

A call of the House was moved and ordered. Two hundred and three members were present.

Then came the Main Question. The Speaker was about to announce the Main Question to concur in the amendments of the Committee and order the Bill to be engrossed when Mr. Ellmer, (a "Democrat" from New Jersey) moved to lay the bill upon the table.

The motion created considerable sensation, and the vote resulted yeas 105, nays 99.

Mr. Irvin moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Stewart followed and moved the Previous Question.

Then came a scene of confusion, in the midst of which, at a few moments past 2 o'clock Mr. McClernand moved that "the House do now adjourn," which was lost, yeas 77, noes 126.

Mr Payne of Ala asked if a majority could postpone the Bill until to-morrow and then take it up The Speaker answered affirmatively

Mr Payne then submitted a motion to that effect

(In the meantime Mr Goggin from Va, the newly elected Whig member, appeared, was qualified and took his seat Soon after Mr Arrington from N C who has been long absent, also came in. These gave each party an additional vote)

Mr Payne's motion was lost, yeas 98, nays 103!

Mr Dromgoole moved that the House adjourn. The yeas and nays were ordered

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, asked to be excused from voting and to give his reasons.

A queer set of reasons, briefly expressed, was given Mr H was called to order by Mr Elmer for his remarks, but the Speaker permitted him to go on until he began to discuss the Tariff, and to hint to his political friends that they desired to adjourn in order to hold another caucus upon the Bill when the Speaker interposed with a loud voice and said, "The gentleman is out of order in discussing the Tariff Bill."

Mr. Elmer and several others objected to this proceeding, and Mr. Schenck moved that he have leave to proceed in order. Mr. Holmes, however, withdrew his motion.

Then came the vote upon Mr. Dromgoole's motion, and by a vote of 90 to 112 the House again voted not to adjourn! The question now was upon reconsidering the vote by which the Bill was laid upon the table. This was another exciting test question.

The result was ayes 99, noes 103. The vote was announced amidst great excitement in the House, and the effect of it is decisive of the Tariff for the session.

The House then adjourned.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 15, 1844.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The noble speech of Mr. Webster, at Faneuil Hall, on Thursday last, will be found in our columns to-day. It is a beautifull thrilling speech.—Mr. Webster is always at home in old Faneuil.—The rockings of the cradle seem to rouse all his energies, and he pours forth the fullness of his heart in strains of impassioned eloquence. His panegyric on a well-conducted and honest press, is indeed beautiful,—and *true* as beautiful. His remarks concerning the increase and preponderance of Whig principles in enlightened and intelligent communities, where information is rapidly and widely circulated, will strike every unprejudiced mind as just. Who doubts, if the people were properly enlightened in regard to their true interests and the real welfare of the country, that they would support Whig principles and measures? By the humbuggery and misrepresentation of the Locofoco leaders, and a reckless and subsidized press, they have long been kept in darkness, but the light is gradually reaching them, and they are beginning to shake off the shackles which have bound them to a party of wrong measures and destructive principles.

Mr. Webster also suggests the proper means to enlighten these dark corners. Send out political Missionaries to preach to them the truth; visit them in their own neighborhoods reason the case with them, and convince their understanding by facts.—We must take this course in this state, in the present contest; and we ought to be preparing for it now in this county. Mr. Forward, at the late meeting, declared his determination to *work* in this campaign, and he *can* work to some purpose, when he sets about it. Mr. Darsie, also, informs us he intends to "stump" the county, and reveal to the astonished ears of a plundered people, the unprincipled peculation they have been the subjects of, for so many years He will do good battle in the cause of reform in our state government. Then there is Moses Hampton, Esq., ready to take the field for Markle and state reform, and there is Williams and Bigham, and a host of others, eager for the fray in the casue of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE. Mr. Darragh, also, will be home shortly, ready for effective service. Now, with all these forces properly organized, and marshalled in the field, with an efficient organization in every ward and township, who doubts that old Allegheny will come in with her old-fashioned majority of three thousand!

But how we run on. We took up our pen to call attention to Mr. Webster's beautiful speech, and here we are, up to the eyes in a county organization. Well, it is time something was said and done on the subject, and probably this is as good a way as any to call attention to it. Let us now see who will act.

☞ NEVILLE B. CRAIG acknowledges himself in the columns of the Chronicle, the author of the article in the Spirit of Liberty, calling the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN a "*traitor!*" He denies that he wrote the article on Judge GRIER. He says he respects Judge GRIER much. In this latter particular we are pleased to agree with him, while in the former we do not envy him the feelings which prompted him to use such language in reference to so honorable, patriotic, upright, and distinguished a man as THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, the 11th, the Senate did not sit. The House spent the day on business relating to the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia.

From the New York Express.

Reception of the Baltimore Delegates in Boston—Speech of Hon. Daniel Webster.

On Thursday evening the Whigs of Boston held a most enthusiastic meeting at Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of receiving the delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Clay Clubs formed at their head quarters, Republican Hall, and proceeded to the Tremont House, where they were met by the delegates and the invited guests, and the whole marched in procession to Faneuil Hall. The galleries were filled with ladies. Eight hundred Whig women were there, says the Transcript, to hear their male relations

"fight the cause
Of honor, virtue, liberty and Rome,"

and the number would have been trebled had there been space to contain them. Never before has the "old cradle" held so densely packed an assemblage.

JOHN C. PARK, Esq., presided, and the meeting was briefly and eloquently addressed by Col. Bigelow and Hon. Jonathan Chapman, when an enthusiastic call for the "*Great Defender*" succeeded.—Amidst reiterated shouts, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, DANIEL WEBSTER then came forward, and was greeted heartily by the Assembly.

It was not for many minutes that the voice of Mr. Webster could be heard, but when silence was restored, he addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens:

When I was invited, some ten or fifteen days ago to be present at this meeting, called for the purpose of giving a response to the nominations to be made by the National Convention at Baltimore, I accepted the invitation with pleasure, not having then any idea of being at Baltimore myself. But it so happened that afterwards I did attend the Ratifying Convention in that place, and if by my presence there I gave any satisfaction to the universal Whig mind throughout the country, I am much more than paid for my attendance. (Cheers.)

I had an opportunity on that occasion of expressing to the representatives of all the Whigs of the country, my entire and hearty concurence in the results of the great, wise and patriotic Convention there assembled, from all parts of the land, to select candidates to the two chief offices of the Government, for the support of the Whig party. But nevertheless I have great pleasure in being present here to-night, and in acting in the true theatre of Massachusetts, and before an assembly of her sons, the same part I was willing to perform before an assembly of representatives from the Whigs of all the country. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I think there can be no doubt that the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention were such as, in their great results, both do and ought to gratify the Whigs of the whole country. (Applause.)

In regard to the nomination for the first office, the convention had nothing—or, at least, but little—else to do, than to give utterance to the general, I may say universal feeling which had taken possession of the public mind. It was not necessary for any one there, neither is it necessary for me here, to enlarge in the discussion of the propriety of that nomination.

I do not come among you to-night to extol the character of the gentleman who has been selected as the Whig candidate for President. I have already said that the nomination meets my entire and hearty approbation.—(Cheers.) I come neither

——"to bury Cæsar, nor to praise him!"

To praise, to commend Henry Clay! For me who have spoken so often, here and elsewhere, my opinion of the merits of him whom the Whigs have selected as their candidate without—so far as my knowledge extends—a dissenting voice—for me to praise him were indeed

"Wasteful and ridiculous excess."

And as to burying him, gentlemen, however appropriate that may be to those who are his competitors it is very inappropriate to him. (Great laughter and cheering.)

I concur with equally sincere gratification, gentlmen, with the nomination for Vice President. (Applause.) I hardly dare venture to speak of the gentleman named for this office, because, besides my high regard for his public virtues and publice services, I cherish a particular, I may say an affectionate, esteem for the loveliness of his private character, for all those virtues which adorn his private life. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, our candidates are now before us. They are before us under auspices of perfect union, so far as I know, and the only question which remains for us to consider is, whether by an effort of ours—a reasonable and judicious effort—we can elect them.

With regard to the nomination of Vice President, it has the entire concurrence of the party. No doubt Massachusetts, would have been gratified, if the gentleman whose name she sent to the convention, had been chosen, and if the good of the cause had allowed that body in its conscience and discretion to select the gentleman whom this State had recommended. But as has been remarked, there were several candidates; and for one I can only say, that they all were worthy, and that whoever had been selected would have received my hearty support. But I will say further of Mr. Davis, (great cheering) that I have been long acquainted with him in the public service in Congress, as well when a member of the House of Repsesentatives, as afterward in the Senate; and it is with great pleasure that I now, as at all times, bear cheerful testimony to the merit of his services. (Much applause.)

I do not mean, gentlemen, to derogate in the slightest degree, from his merit in other respects, when I mention two particular subjects in which we feel great interest, and in which we are greatly indebted to him.

And first, a matter in which the people of this Commonwealth feel an especial interest; I mean the just claim of Massachusetts upon the general government, growing out of the war with Great Britain. It is now 18 or 20 years since Mr. Davis mastered this subject in all its bearings, and he has had much to do in carrying our claim through the Senate till its acknowledgment by that body, as being in accordance with the policy of our government and the principles of law.

But there is a higher and more general ground on which he should be esteemed. In my opinion hardly any man in the country during the last 20 years, has done more to protect our home industry, to protect the work of our citizens, and the labor of our countrymen, than John Davis. (Cheers.) Both in the House and Senate his conduct was always uniform, his arguments able, his course favorable to the advancement of that cause.—And he is as much entitled as any man, within my knowledge, to the praise of being an able and zealous friend to American industry.—(Much cheering.)

I say nothing of the other candidates presented to the Convention. It is enough that the selection was made after fair discussion, and in a friendly spirit. The result was one in which all good Whigs cordially unite, and if Frelinghuysen is not elected on the same ticket with Clay, it will be because the Whigs have not the power—which we all believe they have—to accomplish the end they proposed to attain.

Now, gentlemen, our candidates being before the people, the question naturally comes up, what are we to do? The field is open—the career is before us. What remains for us to do, in order to accomplish our own wishes and the desire of our whole party?

Gentlemen, the first pledge of our coming success is our union. A union of purpose, a union of action, such as has but once before existed, since the termination of Mr. Adams' administration.

[Here there was some disturbance in the hall, owing to the density with which the people were packed together, and Mr. Park said that if each of the audience would take care to keep still himself, without regarding his neighbor, every thing would go on pleasantly and every one would be able to hear. Mr. Webster rejoined—"that, sir, is what I believe would be called self-government." After the laugh caused by this sally had subsided, Mr W went on.]

Next, gentlemen, to the good omen we have in this our own union, is that which is nearly as advantageous for us, though not so good for our adversaries—the notorious disunion in their ranks. It is quite certain that the party opposed to us is broken into fragments, and undecided which way to look. But we may not rely too much on this discord of theirs. They have among them strong principles of cohesion, and we do not know what glue and putty and solder may do to bring the party together again. (Laughter.)

I am happy to say that during my political life, I have known no time when the great principles of the Whig party, which I consider the cardinal principles of good government, were so generally received by Whigs in all parts of the country as they now are. (Applause.) I will allude to but one of these—a just and reasonable protection of American industry in raising a revenue; in other words, a tariff. (Great applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I feel much respect for the Whigs of the South, for the nationality of sentiment they have manifested upon this point.—I esteem them for bursting the shackles of local prejudices, for their broad and general feeling, for the interests of the whole country, which does them infinite honor and greatly promotes our advantages. I honor such men as Berrien, (cheers) Mangum, (cheers,) Archer, (cheers,) and others, who, living in a very different state of society from ours—born and bred in an atmosphere, shall I say perfumed with the odor of different doctrines from those which we cherish, have acknowledged, and agreed to, the great doctrine that protection to the labor of the country is a political axiom of the highest importance.

But I will not dilate upon this topic, because a just appreciation of this doctrine is now rapidly spreading over all the land—from east to west, from north to south; because I feel that all attempts to agitate the subject, with a view to reverse the general sentiment upon it, will utterly fail: and because I entertain the confident hope, may I not say belief, that the present Congress, when it shall see fit to rise, will leave the subject undisturbed.

Gentlemen, the men we have selected as our candidates are before the people. Their names we have submitted to the public for support or rejection. And what is it that it becomes us to do as disinterested and patriotic members of this great confederacy? Clearly to support the men we have chosen as fit to carry out our principles, with our hearts and our hands—to slacken not our efforts till we see the day—which we confidently believe will arrive—when the people of the whole country shall ratify the nominations just made by their representatives. [Tremendous applause.]

But more particularly, what are *we* to do? It has ever been my aim, if I could, to address myself on public occasions to the promotion of some particular good purpose; and if the time has ever existed when I was supposed to speak but for this I trust it has gone by. I wish to make my system of thought and of action conducive to the great public good, and, so far as in me lies, I shall always endeavor so to do. And I hope the few more remarks, of a practical nature, which I have to offer, will not be considered as opposed to this spirit.

Our candidates are before us. The principles of the contending parties are well known to the people, and it remains for the people, but more particularly for the young men—the active and intelligent young men of the country—to take their part in the work which is to be done. (Cheers.)

There are two agencies to be invoked: the intelligent young men of the country, and an intelligent and honest press. The battle is with them, and theirs shall be the honor and the glory of the conquest.

The press! Who is there at the present day that does not regard it as the great lever of the human mind! For myself I honor the press. I honor all its honest and conscientious conductors. I regard it as one of society's greatest agents for good or for evil. It addresses mankind daily. Not a valley nor a mountain-side, not a village nor a hamlet, not a home nor a man but has its happiness, its moral sentiment, I may say, more or less affected by the press. And while I would not diminish the responsibility resting upon its conductors, I am willing to accord to these duties, well performed, my entire meed of approbation. I wish to see no diminution in the zeal, no flagging in the ardent exhortation of the Whig press of the country. I may say that I wish to see even more argument, more reason, more rational persuasion in its columns; because I do believe, and I candidly avow my opinion, that many honest men in the country rank themselves among our opponents through ignorance or misrepresentation of our principles. Our great want has been to reach the mind—to touch the intellect of these, and this can best be done through a well-regulated press.

My purpose now, as I have said, is to offer some few practical suggestions on the state of our country and party. One leading fact which addresses itself to the mind in the connection I have been pursuing, is that in our N. England there are not only many cities, towns and villages, which are the centres of general information, but many hamlets removed from the sphere of its influence. I submit it to every man at all acquainted with the country, whether this is not true. In the cities and large towns, where papers are daily printed, and received by every mail, from all quarters of the country; where one man meets another, and interchanges intelligence with his neighbor every hour, there you will find forty-five out of every fifty of such cities, towns and villages, to be Whig. (Loud cheers.) But along the mountain sides, in the remote glens and recesses of civilization, where a man has access to, and reads but one newspaper, adhering to one school of politics, what can we expect from such a man but entire acquiescence in that school and determined aversion to all others?

Now, my friends, I say here as I said at Baltimore, we must make ourselves missionaries. We must carry light into dark places. [Cheers] We must raise our voices and expound our principles; we must diffuse knowledge among those who are not so favored as ourselves.—And for this end, there is no more advantageous means than public addresses and meetings throughout the whole country. It is of the highest importance to meet men in their own localities; because an invitation to attend a public address will always attract more or less of those opposed in sentiment to the speaker, and there is ever some chance, that truth spoken, or new views presented, may change such hearers from their erroneous to a correct opinion. And therefore I say that it is not sufficient only for us to hold great conventions, but we must go abroad amongst the people: we must endeavor to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... MAY 16, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SIMEON GUILFORD,

Of Lebanon County.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the Antimasonic County Convention held in the Court House, on the the 7th day of February 1844. The following proceedings were had, to wit:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to issue his call in the following words:

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs will meet in their several townships, wards and boroughs on the first Saturday of June, 1844, and appoint two delegates each, to meet in convention at the New Court House on the following Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the party at the October election.

In pursuance with the above order, the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, Pitt excepted will meet at the usual places, between the hours of three and five o'clock, P. M. and those of the Wards and Boroughs, and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on the said first Saturday in June, 1844, and elect two delegates each to a County Convention as aforesaid.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, Cha'm.

May 3, 1844.

One cannot but admire the coolness and assurance with which the editor of the Post speaks of the late defeat of the Locofoco "British Tariff Bill" in the House of Representatives. He has the brazen faced impudence to tell his readers that the Tariff "has again been preserved by the *efforts of Democratic members.*" He declares that Mr. CLAY and his "leading friends" are opposed to the present Tariff, and wish to see it destroyed, but the Locofocos, good souls, have interfered, and by their efforts have saved the Tariff from being repealed! Well, this beats Bannagher! The editor of the Post must either believe his readers love to be humbugged with their eyes open, or he believes they are of that description spoken of by Mr. WEBSTER, who only read one side, and would not believe a Whig paper though one rose from the dead to testify to its truth. Every intelligent Locofoco, with any sense of decency and consistency, must feel heartily ashamed of such impudent attempts at deception.

The Post says, the Tariff "has been preserved by the efforts" of the Locofoco members. Now we ask the Post to tell us, in all reason and conscience, against whom were the efforts of the Locofoco members directed? Against the Whigs?—Every Whig, except one from Georgia, of very doubtful Whiggery, supported the present Tariff strenuously and zealously, and voted in solid phalanx against the "British Tariff Bill." Again, then, we ask, against whom were the "efforts" of the "Democrats" who saved the tariff directed? Will the Post tell us—will he tell his readers? Will he acknowledge his gross attempt at humbuggery and deception. Will he tell his readers that the "British Tariff Bill" which was designed to overthrow our present Tariff, was got up by Locofocos—supported by Locofocos—and voted for by Locofocos, and *they only*, with the single exception referred to! Will he tell his readers that NINETY-EIGHT LOCOFOCO MEMBERS voted for this infamous Bill—for the *overthrow of the Tariff*—and that FORTY-SEVEN LOCOFOCOS from the NORTHERN or FREE states were among the number! Will he inform his readers that if it was not for the persevering and able and *unanimous* efforts of the indomitable Whig minority in the House, that Locofocoism would, ere this, have destroyed the Tariff, and worked out the ruin of our manufacturing interests.

In fine, will the Editor of the Post give the *truth* to his readers—the bare, naked *truth*. We ask no more. He knows every word above is true. We defy him to show any inaccuracy, however small.—He knows that the Locofoco party have tried to *destroy* the Tariff, and that the Whigs have *saved* it—yet he will descend to the baseness of deceiving his readers—those who confide in him for information—with a most bare-faced misrepresentation of the whole matter. We will leave it to any intelligent Locofoco, be he whom he may, to say, if the account given by the Post, yesterday, in relation to the Tariff, is not a perversion of the truth, and an attempt to convey a false impression.

If the Post wishes to give its readers the truth, let it publish the table we give to day, made up by the Washington Spectator, a Calhoun paper, bitterly opposed to the Whig party. We do not ask the Post to publish a Whig table, but a *bona fide* Locofoco table. This table will bear us out in all we say, and show clearly the misrepresentation of the Post. But the Post will not publish it. It has played the game of humbuggery and deception too long. It will continue its humbuggery as long as people can be found willing to be humbugged, and it is not probable that the race of the humbugable will come to an end very soon.

GEN. MARKLE.

The Post chuckles over the idea that the Whigs are not going to do battle very enthusiastically for General Markle, because they have been so much occupied of late with various matters of pressing interest, demanding *immediate* attention. The editor of that paper is very much mistaken in this cherished idea. The Antimasons and Whigs of the Keystone are only like a thrifty farmer, doing their work at a proper time, so that the duties of one crop may not trench on another. The important questions of annexation and the tariff, and the great and glorious Whig Conventions, have occupied, necessarily, a large share of public attention, but there is time enough yet to bring the claims of Markle before the people, as well as the shameful corruptions and mismanagement in our state affairs by the Locofoco party, in its long years of misrule.

The Post need not deceive itself with false expectations with regard to our State election, as a sort of salvo for the prostration of all its hopes in regard to the Presidency. The people of Pennsylvania, a majority of them, are not more determined to elect CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, than they are to reform our state government by the election of General MARKLE. The elevation of Parson Muhlenberg to the Gubernatorial Chair, rendering certain a continuance of the present corruptions in our state government, would be a calamity to Pennsylvanians which even the realization of all our fondly cherished national principles and measures would hardly render bearable. No, no, we intend to make a clean sweep, both at Harrisburgh and Washington, and to obtain it we intend to work for it. The Post is too fast in its pleasing delusion. The people have not forgotten General MARKLE, or his worth or services. They remember them well, and will remember them to reward him with a triumphant victory on the second Tuesday of October. They remember Muhlenberg, also, the rich parson, who left his sacred calling to serve tables, and advance his political prospects through the influence of his overgrown wealth. Even the Post charged upon the Convention which nominated him that bribery had done its work, and that paper has not yet told us whose money did the work. Yes, the people will remember parson Muhlenberg also!

DYING WITH DIGNITY.—It is said that Holmes of S. C. a friend and god-father of the "British Tariff Bill," seeing the Bill about to die, endeavored to speak, but was prevented, whereupon, in a most ludicrous manner, he said he would die as Cæsar did, with dignity, and wrapping his coat tails around him, in the place of his "martial cloak," he sank gracefully into his seat to the great amusement of the House, and amidst general laughter.

HON J. W. HUNTINGDON has been re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Connecticut, for six years, from the 4th of March next. The re-election of this able man and sterling Whig to this high office will give general joy to the Whig party. This is one of the fruits of the late Whig victory in that state. On the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator. Where is the Whig who will not use every exertion to elect a Whig Legislature, that we may once more see an anti-Locofoco Senator from Pennsylvania in Congress. This, alone, is an object worthy of the utmost exertion.

Defeat of the "British Tariff Bill."

The defeat of the "British Tariff Bill," as the Locofoco project offered by Mr. M'Kay has been justly called, has given universal satisfaction to every true friend of home interests and American labor.

The Washington Spectator of Friday gives the following synopsis of the yees and nays on the motion to lay on the table: ayes 105, noes 99, as follows:

	YEAS.		NAYS.		ABSENT.	
	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
Maine	0	2	4	0	*1	0
New Hampshire	0	0	4	0	0	0
Massachusetts	2	8	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	3	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	2	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	2	0	2	0	0	0
New York	10	10	12	0	†2	0
New Jersey	4	1	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	13	0	0	2	1
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maryland	0	6	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	3	10	0	0	1
North Carolina	0	4	4	0	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	7	0	0	0
Georgia	0	2	4	1	1	0
Alabama	0	1	5	0	‡1	0
Mississippi	0	0	3	0	1	0
Louisiana	0	0	3	0	§1	0
Arkansas	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	4	0	1	0
Illinois	0	1	6	0	1	0
Ohio	0	10	9	0	‖2	0
Kentucky	1	5	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	5	5	0	1	0
Michigan	0	0	3	0	0	0
	28	77	93	1	15	3

*1 vacancy. †1 vacancy. ‡1 vacancy. §1 vacancy ‖2 vacancies.

Seventy-seven Whigs voted *against* the British Tariff Bill," and only *one* for it. *Ninety-eight* Locofocos voted *for* the Bill, and only 28 against it. *Forty-seven* NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS, voted in *favor* of the British Bill, and only *one Whig*, and he a *Southern* man, considering himself under instructions. We hope to hear no more of the professions of the Locofoco party, about being friendly to protection, home interests, and all that. Their acts give the lie to their professions. A party, as well as a tree, is known by its fruits. The Whig party has given the most indubitable evidence of its attachment to the Tariff—the Locofoco party has given just as good evidence of its opposition to Home Protection, and its friendship for the British Bill. Let the people judge between them.

Another Lie Nailed.

"*Oliver Oldschool*," in a letter from Washington, of date May 11, thus notices the nailing of another Locofoco slander to the counter. We like to see men brought up to the mark, in the manner Mr. INGERSOLL was in this instance. It should make him more cautious in future in trusting to heresay evidence:

You will observe that Mr. C. J. Ingersoll has felt himself authorized to charge Mr. Clay with running a race of repudiation of protection to home industry with Mr. Van Buren.—This is a serious charge to be made by one in Mr. Ingersoll's position.

Mr. Clay was in the House of Representatives yesterday, when Mr. Ingersoll, coming up and addressing him, Mr Clay said, "Mr. Ingersoll, by what authority do you say that I have repudiated or abandoned the principle of protection?" Mr. Ingersoll replied, upon the authority of a gentleman of integrity, a personal friend of yours, and a high tariff man, who informed me that he had seen a letter written by you, about the time of the passage of the compromise act, in which you agreed to give up the principle of protection. Mr. Clay: It is a falsehoood. My speeches at the time, my speeches and letters since, prove the contrary.

Mr. I.—The gentleman who informed me did not see the letter, but received his information from one who had seen the letter, and is a worthy friend of yours.

Mr. C.—Jew or Gentile, Turk or Christian, present my compliments to him, and say that the charge is utterly untrue, and tell him to produce the letter.

The above is the substance, and as near as can be recollected, the very words of the conversation. Mr. Ingersoll has made the charge, he must now produce the proof or retract, as I doubt not he will. You will observe that he relies entirely on hearsay and second-handed evidence, and even that will fail him.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM, &c.—On Tuesday evening this meeting was held in Dr. HERRON's church. The audience was as respectable a one as the two cities could muster. CHAS. SHALER, Esq was speaking when we entered. After he had concluded, the Orphans sung a hymn, and Mr C. S. EYSTER followed with a chaste well-written address full of just and noble sentiments, which we wish had more influence on the community at large. The effect they ought to produce would greatly ameliorate the wan distress of the poor and needy. When putting the question whether the annual report (read before we arrived) should be accepted, Dr. Herron intimated that the ladies had tongues, and he wanted a full vote, the first trial did not please him and he made them repeat it till he was satisfied. We noticed persons present of most of the denominations in the city. Surely if there is a charity under heaven which commends *itself* to the sympathies of the affluent, (we mean by this all who are not in want themselves) this is one. No one claiming relationship to humanity can resist an appeal on behalf of the ORPHAN—the fatherless, motherless child. Their condition at least is one of privation through life—however successful they may be in the outward world, they ever remain ignorant of all those feelings and sympathies which result from contact with the authors of their being. *They* know nothing of a mother's love—of a father's care. The official reports we presume will be published. We would just intimate to the reader, who was not present, that a donation would be very acceptable—dont imagine some other time will do to think about it—you will forget it. Just enclose your mite in a note, and send it to the treasurer.

☞ **Citizens' of Allegheny County,** I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing election, in October next, subject to the decision of the county convention. Should I be your choice, my best efforts will be to do justice to my fellow citizens while in that capacity. WM. DUNCAN,

may 2—w4tF* West Deer Township.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in CASH for all grades of Wool delivered at his warehouse in Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

N. B. Cash paid for LAMB'S WOOL.

Pittsburgh, May 17—w7t* WM. BARKER.

NEW GOODS,

At W. R. Murphy's, (late Murphy & Bro.)

RECEIVED this morning some neat and beautiful styles of Prints at 12½. Also, yard wide chintzes, new style lawn patterns, at 18¾ cents per yard.

A few pieces new dress lawns, gingham lace lawns, bonnet lawns, will be received during the day or to-morrow. may 7

BONNETS! BONNETS!

JUST received a fresh assortment of the new style Bird Eye Gimp and Prince Albert Braids, together with a large assortment of some of the finer kinds of Leghorn Braids, which will be sold low at W. R. MURPHY'S,

may 11 Corner of 4th and Market sts.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

May 7, 1844.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 17th instant.

may 8—d1w&w3t JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 16, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1844.

FREDK. LORENZ··JAMES THOMSON··J. S. DILWORTH.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.	
Pots	3¼@ 3¾
Pearls	4¾@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.	
XX Ale	— @7,00
Common do.	—@6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.	
Holmes'	—@12,00
Mann's	13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.	
Juniata	7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.	
Axles	3 @ 9
BATTING—℔ lb.	
Superior	—@15
Common	—@ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.	
Large size	— @3,00
Small	— @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.	
Yellow	—@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.	
Blooms	50,00 @60,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 8
New Jersey	— @25
Sperm b'st br's	—@33
" inferior	—@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb. net.	
Mill work & machinery generally made to order	— a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.	— a 3½
Light m'chin'y do.	— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.	— a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.	— a 3
over 10 in.	— a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]	
Grate Bars	— a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted	— a 3½
Dog Irons	— a 3½
Sad "	— a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons	— a 6
Wagon boxes	— a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.	— a6 2½
Counter we'hts "	— a6 2½
Tea ket'ls, doz	— a 9,00
Waffle Irons	a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar	— a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt	— a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)	
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	—@18
" 11 " 13	—@19
" 14	—@20
Increasing ½@1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.	
Long reel, ℔ dozen.	
No. 500	— @ 9½
" 600	— @ 8½
" 700	— @ 7½
" 800,900,1000	— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb	— @25
Carpet Chain	— @22
Cotton Twine	— @25
Candle wick	— @18
COFFEE—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	— @13
St. Domingo	6¾@ 7½
Laguayra	8 @ 9
Rio	7¼@ 8½
Havana	7¼@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	—@30
Sheathing	—@30
Bolt	—@33
Old	16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]	
Manilla	—@12½
White rope	—@12
" tar'd	— @10
Pack'g yarn line	— @10
" " com.	— @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz.	— @2,75
Long do	— @2,00
Com. do	— @1, 0
Hemp plough lines	— @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords	— @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords	— @3.50
30 do. do	— @2 63
20 " "	— @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines	— @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c.	8½@ 8¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick	8½@ 9
Pittsburgh	— @ 8½
37 Light	— @ 6¾
3-4 "	5½@ 6
Waltham fine,	—@ 9½
33 Bleached	8 @ 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths	10 @13
Tickings—	
33 Saco	—@10½
Rochester	—@14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.	13 @19
Drills—	
Brown Boot and Suffolk	9¼ @10
Bleached do	10½@11
Prints—	
Common	6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors	8 @14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue	11 @11¼
DRUGS—By Package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	4 @ 4½
Asafœtida	25 @28
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	22 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
" Copavia	35 @37½
Brimstone	4½@ 5
Camphor, refined	1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask	3 @ 9
Cochineal	1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar	21 @22
Copperas	2 @ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	31 @37
" Copal	@50
" Tragacinth	34 @37½
" Shellac	16 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd	80 @83
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
" Ball	19 @22
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb.	31 @37
Manna, Flake	62 @75
Madder, Umbro	22 @25
" Com'n	16 @20
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor,	1,15@1,25
" Cassia	3,25@3,75
" Cloves	2,75@3 00
" Lemon	2,25@3,00
" Peppermint	4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y	3,50@4,00
Quinne	—@3,00
Rhubard, root	63 @75
Sal Ammoniac	20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd	5½@ 6½
Sal Soda	5 @ 6
Senna	18 @20
Tartaric Acid	50 @55
Vitriol, Blue	11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.	
Camwood	6½@ 7
Fustic	2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd	2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.	
Polished	11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.	
Bran	— @ 6¼
Shorts	25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne	
Monongahela	3,25@3,50
Lower Virginia & Ohio	3,37@3,54
Wagon	3,37@3,50
Rye	—@2,25
Buckwheat	—@ —
do hull'd	—@ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	25 @27
Ohio & Penn'a	26 @28
Whale	70 @ 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl.	18.00@21,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.	
Prus. Blue	1,00@1,25
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. White	1¾@ 2
Chrome Green	50 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" " No. 2	25 @28
Bruns'ck Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 7
" in oil, pure, k'g	1 65@1,75
" " No. 1	1,45@1,50
Red Lead	7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	34 @38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.	
Allegheny, very hard	27,50@28,00
" middling	28,00@29 00
" soft	29,00@30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast	29,00@30.00
" cold "	23,00@30,00
Ten'ee best	— a —
" inferior	— a —
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.	
PlasterParis	15,00@16,00
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon Hams	4 @ 5½
" Shoulders	2¾@ 3
" Sides	4 @ 4¼
Hog round, city cured	— @ 4¼
" country cured	3¾@ 4
Lard No. 1, kegs	5 @ 5½
" " 2, "	— @ 5
" " 1, bbls	5 @ 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg	— @ —
" " 1, roll	10@11
Cheese, Western Reserve	4½@ 5
" Goshen	— a —
" Pine Apple	— a —
Crackers, Pittsb.	
Water, ℔ bbl.	— a 3,50
Do Butter "	— a 4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	37½@44
Neshannocks	30 @35
RAGS—℔ lb.	
Country mixed	— a 2½
" good white	3½@3¾
RICE—℔ lb.	
Rice	3¼@3½
SALT—℔ bbl.	
No 1 afloat	90a 90
" 1 in store	—a1,00
" 2 afloat	— a 78
Table doz box	1.50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.	
Clover	—a5.00
Timothy	1.31a1,37
Flaxseed	100a1,10
SPICES—℔ lb.	
Cloves	a35
Cassia in Mats	a26
Ginger	a10
Nutmegs	a1,25
Pepper	a12½
Alspice	a13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.	
Virginia	— a —
Seneca	25 @28
SOAP—℔ lb.	
Pitts'gh yellow	— a 5
Cincinnati "	— a 5
Chill'cothe "	— a 5
Pitts'gh brown	— a 4½
Cincinnati "	— a 4½
Chillicothe "	— a 4
Castile	— a —
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pitts'gh No. 1	— a 6¼
Cincinnati " 1	— a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
do. single	16 @17
Best German	— a12½
" Eagle	— a10½
" Hoop 1	— a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture	— a —
Cast Steel	— a16
Shear single	— a —
" double	— a —
" treble	— a —
German Steel	— a10
English blister	— a12½
American "	— a 5½
Spring	— 5¾a 6¼
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordx 1.50 a2,00	
" Rochelle 1.75 a2,25	
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	— a1.50
" N. O	— a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f	— 10 a 50
Gin, Holl'nd	— 1,10 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.	
Spelter	— @10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]	
Devonshire, steel point	— a 9,00
"	— a10.00
Canal "	— a 7,00 a 8,00
"	— a10.00
Coal no 1	— 2@— a10.00
Collier "	— a 6,00
Socket "	— 4,50a 5 00
Grain "	— a10,00
Spades. No. 1 "	— a 9.50
" 2 "	— a 9,00
" 2 com'n	— a 7,00
" 1 steel	— a 9,00
" 2 & 3	— a10,00
MANURE FORKS. 4 prong bright	— a10..00
3 " "	— a 9,00
4 " black	— a 9,00
3 " "	— a 8,00
2 " hay, bright	— a 6,00
2 " " black	— a 5,00
Hoes	— a 4,00
Clay Picks	— a10.00
Mattocks	— a12,00
Frows	— a 6.00
Sprout'g hoes	— a 8,00
SUGAR. N. O. prime hhd	— 7 a 7¼
" fair "	— a 6¾
Havana, white, lb	— a11
Brazil "	— a10½
Loaf, No. 1 "	— a11½
" 2 "	— a13
" 3 "	— a12
Pulv'ized, Phila	— a14
TEAS—℔ lb. (Imperial	— 50 a75
Gunpowder	— 45 a70
Y. Hyson	— 40 a80
Pouchong	— 51 a75
TINPLATE. ℔ box	— a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb	
Rendered	— a 5½
Rough	— a 4
Soap Grease	— 3½a4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco]	
Segar Leaf	— 3 a 4
Manufact'rs do	— 2 a 4
Ladies' Twist	— a 9
Plug in kegs	— a 7
" in boxes	— a14
6 twist	— a 5½
Cavendish	— a 15
12s Lump in box	13 a14
8s " "	— a14
16s " "	— a14
Scotch Snuff	— a16
Rappee "	— a16
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap	— a25
VICES—℔ lb.	
Solid Boxes	— a15½
WINES—℔ gallon.	
L. P. Madeira	— 2.00a3.00
L. P. Teneriffe	1.00 a1,50
Lisbon	— 75 a1,50
Dry Malaga	— 65 a 70
Sweet "	— 62½ a 65
Marseilles	— 70 a 65
Port	— 1,00a2,00
Calabria	— 65 a 75
Claret, box	— 3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.	
Full blood	— a40
¾ "	— a33
¼ "	— a35
¼ & com'n	— 25a30
Pulled	— a28
ZINC—℔ lb.	
Sheet	— a 12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Wednesday Evening, May 15.

Daily Gazette and Advertiser Office.

REMARKS—No new feature has been developed this week in business generally. A slight falling off is perceptible, but a large amount of business is yet to be done before the spring trade can be said to be over. The carrying trade is still brisk, and large quantities of merchandise and produce is in transitu.

☞ **Our Rivers** are in excellent order—5½ feet water in the channel. Western waters with the exception of the Cumberland are generally in good order.

Ashes—We have no improvement to notice—on the contrary if anything they are rather a shade heavier than last week. There have been no transactions of moment, but an addition to the stock. We quote Pots and Scorchings 3¾; sales of a few casks first sorts Pots from store at 3¾. Pearls 4¼@5. Saleratus, Cleveland, 5 @5½, Pittsburgh, 5¼.

Bran—A cargo of 2200 bushels from Brighton was sold this week at 6¼c. ℔ bushel by quantity.

Blooms—The following sales were made this week, viz: 100 tons superior Jun. cut Blooms at 88 4 mos. and 25 tons good quality at $85 3@4 mos. The relative value of Pig Metal to Blooms is in favor of the former. We know that a gentleman who sold a lot of over 100 tons Blooms some weeks ago considered he had experienced a considerable loss by exchanging Pigs for them at the Furnace.

Beeswax—The demand continues lively at our quotations.

Brooms—Merchantable Brooms of rather a superior quality command $1.25. We quote $1.12½@1.25.

Cheese—Of a prime quality is scarce. 2000 lbs. of loose Western Reserve was taken from wagon at 5c., which it would now very readily command. In casks 5@5½, and in boxes 5¼@5¾.

Deer Skins—The demand is good at 15c.

Feathers—Some receipts this week, and sale of 3000 lbs. prime at 28c.—1300 lbs. not prime at 25c. We quote accordingly.

Fish—In consequence of an advance eastward No. 1 Herring are now worth $5@5,25 ℔ bbl., and No. 1 trimmed Shad $9@$10.

Freights—Our outside quotations for Canal freights last week have generally been obtained, and we quote accordingly. River freights continue within the extremes quoted.

Canal Freights to Philad'a & Baltimore.

Flour, per bbl	80 @ 90
Pork	— @1,25
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ℔ 100 lbs.	48 @ 50
Lead, (pig.) ℔ 100 lbs	48 @ 50
Ginseng	— @ 75
Feathers	— @ 75
Deer & Buffalo skins	— @ 75
Furs & Peltries	— @ 75
Wool	— @ 75
Beeswax	— @ 70
Rags	— @ 70

To Cleveland ℔ 100 lbs. heavy 35 cts.
To Detroit " " 45 cts:

Freights on the River.

To Cincinnati, ℔ 100 lbs	10 @ 15 cents.
Louisville	10 @ 20
Nashville	25 @ 37½
St. Louis	20 @ 37½
Quincy, Ill.	25 @ 40
Galena	45 @ 62½
New Orleans	40 @ 50

Flour—The advance in freights noticed last week and the decline eastward combined, have given Flour a tumble of, on an average, 37½ cents ℔ bll. The heaviest dealers in the market have been holding off, though for two or three days but little has been offered. We quote to embrace the market 3,37½@3,54—sales however of the ordinary run of brands range mostly to the outside margin, and the retailers are paying from $3.44@3,54 from wagons. The prospect is very uncertain, and the market unsettled; nor is it probable that anything like settled rates will obtain till the crop now growing can be ascertained with some exactness. We observe that some markets out west are affected already by the prospect of an extra yield of wheat.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are almost a drug. We quote them at $1,06¼@1,12½ from first hands, with a downward tendency. Apples are still very scarce—30 bushels from store at 75c.

Green—Sicily Lemons are plenty and held at $3.25@3,50 ℔ box—several lots of Oranges were received during the week and sold at $5@5,25, at which we now quote them.

Glass—All kinds of glass are rather dull.

Grain—Wheat we quote at 72@75—receipts light—1000 bushels Oats have been taken at the river at 20@22 as to quantity. 150 bushels Rye at 33@37½. 300 bushels Corn, shelled, at 33@37½ as to quantity. The prospect for an extraordinary crop of grain never was more favorable than at present.

Groceries—The movement in Groceries generally has been steady, without any stir or change other than that noticed below.

Sugar, demand by the trade fair without any disposition on the part of holders to advance our quoted rates of 6¾@7¼ from fair to strictly prime. We notice in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer a letter from a correspondent in New Orleans, who appears to be well acquainted with the Market there. He says:—

The stock held here is larger than any previous year, and unless the demand should be greater than is expected, no necessity to recruit from the markets below will arise. Holders here occupy a very favorable vantage ground over competitors for the market of a large district of the North. The following are the last N. O. quotations.

Louisiana—There is no variation to notice in prices, as holders in consequence of the limited stock now remaining in the State, are generally pretty firm. We quote very poor lots 5a5½; Inferior to Common 5¼a5¾; Fair 6a6½; Prime 6¼a6¾, strictly choice in small parcels 7a7¼c. ℔ lb.

Molasses—We notice an advance on New Orleans Molasses to the extent of 1 cent per gal. 30 bbls. sold at 34½c. but holders have since stiffened and now ask 32c. Quotations in N. O. as follows:

There is but a limited stock on the Levee, and the demand continues fair at 26 cents ℔ gallon for prime lots in good cypress barrels, and 25@25½c. for Inferior and Common lots.

Coffee—Sales this week to the trade of prime green Rio at 7¼c. It remains about as before with this exception. Excellent Rio is offered in quantities at 7¼@7¾, which is a concession in favor of buyers. The stock is heavy and sales brisk.

Hay—Loose, delivered, is selling about as last week, say $6.50@7 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Insurance—Business in Fire Risks is pretty good, but owing to the good stage of water, Marine Risks are dull. The following are the rates of Marine Insurance at all the Stock Co. offices.

On Steamboat Hulls per year 9 @25 per cent.

Cargoes in same from New Orleans to

Pittsburgh	1 @ 3	"
Do. from St. Louis to Pittsburgh	1 @ 2	"
Do. " Pittsburgh to Cincinnati	½ @ ¾	"
Do. " " St. Louis	8.10 @ 2	"
Do. " " N. Orleans	1 @ 2	"

Lumber—But a few small rafts have come down this week, and sold at about previous rates, say $9@$12 for common and clear. The bulk of lumber for this market is yet to come down.

Lead—Most holders of pig ask $4.20. We hear of sales as low as $3.12½ but have reason to believe by holders not regularly in the market. It is quoted in St. Louis, May 6th, at 2.85@2.90—a slim margin to sell at $3.12½. Sheet and common sizes 6c. per lb., a shade less by the quantity.

Provisions—The movement in provisions has been a drag through the week, attended with a decline in cask meat.

Bacon—We observed last week that the market tended downward—a decline in cask bacon has been submitted to, and in consequence some activity has been manifested. Sales this week on the wharf of one lot comprising 20 hhds. hams (not in best order) at 4½c.—10 casks shoulders and sides at, for the former 2¾c. and for the latter 3¼c all on time, casks thrown in 12000 lbs country meat assorted from store in prime order at 3¾c. Other minor sales. We quote to embrace the range of the market, hams 4@4½c., sides 3¾ to 4, shoulders 2¾@3¼c. Holders of smoke-house meat are firm expecting to realise in time. We quote hams 5@5½, sides 4@4½, shoulders 3a3¼ and assorted as sides. The market closes dull and heavy.

Lard—We quote, in the absence of sales, for No. 1 keg in quality and cooperage 5¼a5¾; No. 1 bbls. do. do. 5@5¼c.

Beef—Dried, sales of three casks at 4½c.; rounds held generally at 5c.

Mutton Hams—A very neat article from the

PITTSBURGH... MAY 13, 1844.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN MEETING.—This meeting, called for Saturday last at 3 o'clock, was postponed at the request of the Mayor At the hour appointed, a large number of persons were collected, and had there been a leader, a meeting would have been organised. The course of the Mayor, we believe, was a prudent one, and he deserves the thanks of all lovers of peace for procuring its postponement during the present excited state of feeling. We have heard him censured, most unreasonably in our opinion. We observe that the Mayor of New York took a course precisely similar. A meeting of the Native Americans was called in that city, and at the Mayor's request postponed.

FIRE.—About one o'clock A. M. on Sabbath morning, an alarm of fire was raised. It proceeded from the burning of boards in the lumber yard of McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS just below the Aqueduct. One pile was wholly destroyed and two others considerably injured.—It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as it had been raining pretty heavily previously. The citizens of Allegheny appeared to be sound asleep, the alarm was sounded for some time before the bells rang. The peculiar state of the atmosphere reflected the light to such a degree persons could hardly tell from what direction it emanated.

☞The alarm of fire in Allegheny yesterday morning was false.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is rumored in Washington that JOHN C. SPENCER is about to publish a letter declaring himself for Clay. The President has not yet sent in any nomination to fill Mr. Spencer's place. The names of Mr. GREEN of N. J., and Mr ALBERT TRACY of N. Y. are mentioned in connection with the office. MR. CLAY is still in Washington.

In Congress, on the 8th, nothing of interestin the Senate. In the House, the debate on the Tariff Bill was brought to a close, and the reading of the Bill was finished, section by section, and the Bill finally reported to the House. It was made the order of the day for the next day.

The State Department, at Washington, has ordered the National Intelligencer, Daily and tri-Weekly, sent to that office, and to all foreign delegation, to be discontinued. A piece of high-handed tyranny worthy of Calhoun and Tyler.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday the 9th inst nothing was done in either house of Congress but announce the death of HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF, member of the House from the 21st Congressional district of Ohio. On the evening of the 8th, the Senate were between two and three hours in Executive session discussing what should be done with Mr. Tappan of Ohio for his violation of the injunction of secrecy in exposing the treaty to annex Texas to the public eye. There was no definite action at the time of the adjournment, but the case will probably be disposed of at the next meeting of the Senate.

It is thought the Treaty itself will be reported upon in a few days. Memorials for and against annexation come into the Senate at every session, but the treaty has no chance whatever of ratification.

THE TARIFF—IMPORTANT—It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in Congress on the 10th, that the Tariff Bill was laid upon the table in the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 yeas to 99 nays, and that a motion to reconsider that vote was lost, ayes 99, noes 103. This vote, our correspondent says, is considered decisive of the fate of the bill for this session.—*Baltimore American, May 11.*

The Infamous Treaty, and more Infamous Correspondence.

Our readers will think we have published quite enough of the correspondence connected with the Treaty for the honor of the country, but there is still deeper shame in store for them in the letters of Mr. CALHOUN, one dated April 18, 1844, and addressed to Mr. PAKENHAM, and the other dated April 19, 1844, and addressed to Mr. GREEN, our present representative in Mexico. We do not wonder that honorable Senators should dash the documents to the floor, and trample them under foot, when they read such deep, dimming evidences of a nation's dishonor. Mr. CALHOUN has disappointed every body. He has proved himself to be not only a bigotted and headstrong, but a weak man, disgracing the office he fills, and the nation he misrepresents. Do our readers require evidence of this let them read the following letters, and if a blush of mingled shame and indignation does not mantle their cheeks, we give them credit for very little discernment and patriotism.

Our readers will recollect the clear and explicit declaration of the British Government, in the despatch of Lord ABERDEEN, in reference to slavery, which we published a day or two since. The following is Mr. CALHOUN'S reply to that despatch, together with his letter to Mr. Green, announcing the signing of the treaty:

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 18, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President the note of the right honorable Mr. Pakenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenopotentiary of Her Britanic Majesty, addressed to this department on the 26th of February last, together with the accompanying copy of a despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Pakenham In reply, the undersigned is directed by the President to inform the right honorable Mr. Pakenham, that while he regards with pleasure the disavowal of Lord Aberdeen of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government "to resort to any measures, either openly or secretly, which can tend to disturb the internal tranquility of the slaveholding states, and thereby affect the tranquility of this Union," he at the same time regards with deep concern the avowal, for the first time made to this government, "that Great Britain desires and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world."

So long as Great Britain confined her policy to the abolition of slavery in her own possessions and colonies, no other country had a right to complain. It belonged to her exclusively to determine, according to her own views of policy, whether it should be done or not. But when she goes beyond, and avows it as her settled policy, and the object of her constant exertions, to abolish it throughout the world, she makes it the duty of all other countries, whose saftey or prosperity may be endangered by her policy, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for their protection.

It is with still deeper concern the President regards the avowal of Lord Aberdeen, of the desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas; and, as he infers, is endeavoring through her diplomacy, to accomplish it, by making the abolition of slavery one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. It has confirmed his previous impressions as to the policy of Great Britain in reference to Texas, and made it his duty to examine with much care and solicitude what would be its effects on the prosperity and safety of the United States, should she succeed in her endeavors. The investigation has resulted in the settled conviction that it would be difficut for Texas in her actual condition, to resist what she desires, without supposing the influence and exertions of Great Britain would be extended beyond the limits assigned by Lord Aberdeen, and that, if Texas could not resist the consummation of the object of her desire, would endanger both the safety and prosperity of the Union. Under this conviction, it is felt to be the imperious duty of the federal government, the common representative and protector of the states of the Union, to adopt in self defence, the most effectual measures to defeat it.

This is not the proper occasion to state at large the grounds of this conviction. It is sufficient to say, that the consummation of the avowed object of her wishes in reference to Texas would be followed by hostile feelings and relations between that country and the United States, which could not fail to place her under the influence and control of Great Britain That, from the geographical position of Texas, would expose the weakest and most vulnerable portion of our frontier to inroads, and place in the power of Great Britain the most efficient means of effecting in the neighboring states of this Union what she avows to be her desire to do in all countries where slavery exists To hazard consequences which would be so dangerous to the prosperity and safety of this Union, without resorting to the most effective measures to prevent them, would be, on the part of the Federal Government, an abandonment, of the most solemn obligations imposed by the guarantee which the States, in adopting the Constitution, entered into to protect each other against whatever might endanger their safety, whether from without or within. Acting in obedience to this obligation, on which our federal system of Government rests, the President directs me to inform you that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of the latter to the former as a part of its territory, which will be submitted without delay to the Senate for its approval. This step has been taken as the most effectual, if not the only means of guarding against the threatened danger, and securing their permanent peace and welfare.

It is well known that Texas has long desired to be annexed to this Union: that her people at the time of the adoption of her Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, her desire to that effect; and that she has never ceased to desire it as the most certain means of promoting her safety and prosperity. The United States have heretofore declined to meet her wishes, but the time has now arrived when they can no longer refuse consistently with their own security and peace, and the sacred obligation imposed by their constitutional compact for mutual defence and protection. Nor are they any way responsible for the circumstances which have imposed this obligation on them. They had no agency in bringing about the state of things which has terminated in the separation of Texas from Mexico. It was the Spanish Government and Mexico herself which invited and offered high inducements to our citizens to colonize Texas. That, from the diversity of character, habits, religion, and political opinions, necessarily led to the separation, without the interference of the United States in any manner whatever.—It is true, the United States, at an early period recognized the Independence of Texas; but, in doing so, it is well known they but acted in conformity with an established principle to recognize the Government de facto. They had previously acted on the same principle in reference to Mexico herself, and the other Governments which have risen on the former dominions of Spain on this continent.

They are equally without responsibility for that state of things, already adverted to as the immediate cause of imposing on them, in self-defence, the obligation of adopting the measure they have. They remained passive, so long as the policy on the part of Great Britain, which has led to its adoption, had no immediate bearing on their peace and safety. While they conceded to Great Britain the right of adopting whatever policy she might deem best, in reference to the African race, within her own possessions, they on their part claim the same right for themselves The policy she has adopted in reference to the portion of that race in her dominions may be humane and wise; but it does not follow, if it prove so with her that it would be so in reference to the United States and other countries, whose situation differs from hers. But, whether it would be or not, it belongs to each to judge and determine for itself. With us it is a question to be decided, not by the Federal Government, but by each member of this Union for itself, according to its own views of its domestic policy, and without any right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in any manner whatever. Its rights and duties are limited to protecting, under the guarantees of the constitution, each member of this Union, in what ever policy it may adopt in reference to the portion within its respective limits A large number of the States has decided that it is neither wise nor humane to change the relation which has existed, from their first settlement, between the two races; while others, where the African is less numerous, have adopted the opposite policy.

It belongs not to the Government to question whether the former have decided wisely or not and if it did, the undersigded would not regard this as the proper occasion to discuss the subject. He does not, however, deem it irrelevant to state that, if the experience of more than half a century is to decide, it would be neither humane nor wise in them to change their policy. The census and other authentic documents show that, in all instances in which the States have changed the former relation between the two races, the condition of the African, instead of being improved, has become worse. They have been invariably sunk into vice and pauperism, accompanied by the bodily and mental inflictions incident thereto—deafness, blindness, insanity, and idiocy, to a degree without example, while, in all other States which have retained the ancient relation between them, they have improved greatly in every respect—in number, comfort, intelligence, and morals—as the following facts, taken from such sources, will serve to illustrate:

The number of deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, of the negroes in the States that have changed the ancient relation between the races, is one out of ever ninety six; while in the States adhering to it, it is one out of every six hundred and seventy two—that is, 7 to 1 in favor of the latter, as compared with the former.

The number of whites, deaf and dumb, blind idiots, and insane, in the States that have changed the relation is one in every five hundred and sixty one; being nearly six to one against the free blacks of the same States.

The number of negroes who are deaf and dumb, idiots, and insane, paupers, and in prison, in the States that have changed, is one out of every six, and in the States that have not, one out of every one hundred and fifty-four, or twenty-two to one against the former, as compared with the latter.

Taking the two extremes of North and South—in the State of Maine the number of negroes returned as deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiots, by the census of 1840, is one out of every twelve; and in Florida, by the same returns, is one out of every eleven hundred and five, or ninety-two to one in favor of the slaves of Florida, as compared with the free blacks of Maine.

In addition, it deserves to be remarked that in Massachusetts, where the change in the ancient relation of the two races was first made, (now more than sixty years since,) where the greatest zeal has been exhibited in their behalf, and where their number is comparatively few, (but little more than 8,000 in a population of 730,000,) the condition of the African is amongst the most wretched. By the latest authentic accounts, there was one out of every twenty one of the black population in jails or houses of correction, and one out of every thirteen was either deaf and dumb, blind, idiot, insane, or in prison. On the other hand, the census and other authentic sources of information establish the fact, that the condition of the African race throughout all the States where the ancient relation between the two has been retained, enjoys a degree of health and comfort which may well compare with the laboring population of any country in Christendom; and it may be added, that in no other condition, or in any other age or country, has the negro race ever attained so high an elevation in morals, intelligence, or civilization.

If such be the wretched condition of the race in their changed relation, where their number is comparatively few, and where so much interest is manifested for their improvement, what would it be in those States where the two races are nearly equal in numbers, and where, in consequence, would necessarily spring up mutual fear, jealousy, and hatred, between them? It may, in truth, be assumed as maxim, that two races differing so greatly, and in so many respects, cannot possibly exist together in the same country, where their numbers are nearly equal, without the one being subjected to the other. Experience has proved that the existing relation, in which the one is subjected to the other in the slaveholding States is consistent with the peace and safety of both; with great improvement to the inferior; while the same experience proves that the relation which it is the desire and object of Great Britain to substitute in its stead, in this and all other countries, under the plausible name of the abolition of slavery, would (if it did not destroy the inferior by conflicts, to which it would lead) reduce it to the extremes of vice and wretchedness. In this view of the subject, it may be asserted, that what is called slavery, is in reality a political institution, essential to the peace, safety, and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists—Without, then, controverting the wisdom and humanity of the policy of Great Britain, so far as her own possession are concerned, it may be safely affirmed, without reference to the means by which it would be effected, that, could she succeed in accomplishing, in the United States, what she avows it to be her desire and the object of her constant exertions to effect throughout the world, so far from being wise or humane, she would involve in the greatest calamity the whole country, and especially the race which it is the avowed object of her exertions to benefit.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the right honorable Mr Pakenham the assurance of his distinguished consideration. J. C. CALHOUN.

Rt. Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Green.—No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1844

SIR: A treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, and will be sent by the President to the Senate, without delay, for its approval.

In making the fact known to the Mexican Government, the President enjoins it on you to give, it in the first place, the strongest assurance that, in adopting this measure, our Government is actuated by no feelings of distespect or indifference to the honor or dignity of Mexico, and that it would be a subject of great regret if it should be otherwise regarded by its Government. And, in the next place, that the step was forced on the Government of the United States, in self-defence, in consequence of the policy adopted by Great Britain in reference to the abolition of slavery in Texas.—It was impossible for the United States to witness with indifference the efforts of Great Britain to abolish slavery there. They could not but see that she had the means in her power, in the actual condition of Texas, to accomplish the objects of her policy, unless prevented by the most efficient measures; and that if accomplished it would lead to a state of things dangerous in the extreme to the adjacent States, and the Union itself. Seeing this this Government has been compelled, by the necessity of the case, and a regard to its constitutional obligations, to take the step it has, as the only certain and effectual means of preventing it. It has taken it in full view of all possible consequences, but not without a desire and hope that a full and fair disclosure of the causes which induced it to do so would prevent the disturbance of the harmony subsisting between the two countries, which the United States is anxious to preserve.

In order that the Mexican Government should have a just and full conception of the motives which have compelled this Government to take the course it has, I enclose, by the direction of the President, a copy of the declaration of Lord Aberdeen, which Mr. Packenham the British minister, was instructed to read to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to leave a copy, should he desire it; and the answer to it on the part of our Government. The President authorizes you to read them to the Mexican Secretary of State, and to permit him to take memoranda of their contents as you read, should he desire it; but not to leave copies, as they constitute a part of the documents which will be transmitted with the treaty to the Senate.

You are enjoined also, by the President, to assure the Mexican Government that it is his desire to settle all questions between the two countries which may grow out of this treaty or any other cause, on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, including that of boundary. And with that view the minister who has been recently appointed will be shortly sent with adequate powers.

You will finally assure the Government of Mexico that the Government of the United States would have been happy, if circumstances had permitted it, to act in concurrence with that of Mexico in taking the step it has; but with all its respect for Mexico, and anxious desire that the two countries should continue on friendly terms, it could not make what it believed might involve the safety of the Union itself depend on the contingency of obtaining the previous consent of Mexico. But while it could not with a due regard to the safety of the Union do that, it has taken every percaution to make the terms of the treaty, as little objectionable to Mexico as possible; and, among others has left the boundary of Texas without specification, so that what the line of boundary should be, might be an open question, to be fairly and fully discussed and settled according to the rights of each, and the mutual interests and security of the two countries.

I have the honor to be sir, your ob't serv't.

BENJ. E. GREEN, Esq., &c.

The author of the above letters has heretofore been honored in this country by all parties, but they will consign him and his name to infamy and reproach as long as manliness, dignity, honor, liberty and justice are principles among men. The New York American remarks:

Of the correspondence connected with the Treaty, that portion which will perhaps most offend—most shock—and possibly most surprise our readers, is that of Mr. Calhoun. He has enjoyed the reputation of an able and strong minded man and logical reasoner. His despatch to Mr. Pakenham, and that to Mr. Green, strikes us as most unsound in principle—feeble and inconsequent in argument—and in composition, discreditably inelegant, awkward and ungrammatical.

Meantime, be it borne in mind, first, that the pretence put forth by the Madisionian, and repeated in Mr. Calhoun's last despatch to Mr Green, that Great Britain meditated interference with Texas in such manner as to endanger the interests and peace of the United States, is utterly unfounded; the language both of Lord Aberdeen's conversation with Mr. Everett in London and of his despatch read by Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Calhoun, and of which a copy was left with him, most explicitly disclaiming any such purpose; and second, that the idea thrown out, in order to allay the just anxieties of the country about provoking an unrighteous war, that Mexico would possibly consent to the treaty, is alike unfounded—for in his despatch to Mr. Green, desiring him to apprize the Mexican Government that a treaty for the annexation of Texas had been concluded, Mr Calhoun says this step has been taken "in full view of all possible consequences," and of course, therefore, of a war with Mexico, as one of them. He goes on, indeed, to express "the desire and the hope," that the harmony subsisting between the two countries may not be disturbed—but even he could not express the expectation, that it would not be.

This infamous treaty, therefore, has been negotiated with the certainty, if it be ratified, of war with Mexico; and on the other hand, with the positive and unqualified assurance from the British Government, that it entertained no designs upon the independence, political or commercial, of the U. States.

It is, therefore, wholly a treaty to promote a nefarious speculation in stock and lands, and, at the sacrifice of the public honor and faith of the U. States, to promote and consecrate Slavery, as *the* chief interest of the United States.

Conceived in fraud and supported by falsehood, it will die a speedy and dishonored death and, in the vile grave to which it will be consigned, will be buried the fame and the hopes of the only man concerned in the iniquity whom the country might yet have honored—J. C. CALHOUN

BANK OF TENNESSEE.—The bad debts of the Branch of the State Bank of Tennessee located at Athens reach the enormous sum of $179,000. The capital of the branch only amounts to $200,000.

THE AWFUL RIOTS

CONTINUED.

TWO CHURCHES BURNT!
A LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST!!

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Wednesday.

☞We are compelled to record still more painful scenes, as having occurred in Kensington yesterday afternoon and evening. Language is inadequate to express the indignation and horror which these fearful outrages, embracing the slaughter of a number of citizens, have excited in all properly regulated minds. The death of a single individual under such circumstances as have just transpired, is calculated to produce excitement, but in the present case, life after life has been sacrificed, while dozens of individuals have been wounded, and quite a number fatally. The impression is, too, that if the military had made their appearance upon the ground early, most of the tragical scenes of yesterday would have been prevented.

In another part of our paper, we have given an account of the deplorable scenes of Monday night, and of a large public meeting, produced by the excitement and indignation, which was held in the State House yard yesterday afternoon. That meeting, on adjourning, proceeded to the Washington Market, Kensington.—They had hardly assembled there, however, before other appalling events took place, and several persons, Native Americans were shot down. The muskets were it is said, fired from the Hibernia Hose House, the houses in the neighborhood, and the mouths of one or two alleys, the meeting being in the market house, immediately opposite. As soon as these death-wounds were given, the excitement became intense. The Hose House was fired and soon kindled into a blaze, which extended to a number of dwellings, frame and brick, on both sides, and in the rear, and the conflagration thus produced, continued for hours. The Native Americans were driven out of the Market House, but soon rallied, while ever and anon, muskets were discharged by the Irish, some of which did fatal execution. We give below a list of the wounded and killed, as far as we have been able to ascertain. For squares around the scene of action, crowds assembled, exciting stories were related, painful details were given, while as the dead and wounded were carried along on sofas, expressions of indignation and sympathy of the stongest kind were uttered. We saw several bodies carried by us in this way. In some cases, the sufferers exhibited sights of a truly heart-rending kind, their wounds bleeding, and their clothes dyed in blood. Dozens of families, nay hundreds, were flying throughout the day and evening, from the scene of peril, some in one direction and some in another. Among them were old men and old women, mothers with little children, boys and girls—all excited and panic-stricken. The burning houses, with their lurid flames, presented after night-fall another fearful feature of the scene.

Mr. Rivel, of Southwark, was wounded.

Mr. Rhinedollar, son of Mr. R. the mast maker, of Front street, killed.

Mr. Mathew Hammett, killed. He has left a wife and six children.

Mr. C. Stevil, of Carpenter street, Southwark, killed.

Henry Hasselthrope, wounded.

Peter Albright, wounded in the hand.

Mr. W. Hillman, wounded.

Willis H. Blaney, wounded in the leg

A man named Fields, badly wounded.

A young man named Maitland, severely injured.

Wright Ardis, wounded.

Charles Ort, wounded.

Agustus Peel, wounded.

George Young, mortally wounded.

John Lusher, mortally wounded.

Lewis Greble, mortally wounded.

One account, last night, stated the number killed at 7, and the wounded at 15.

An Irishman, who came out of an alley, levelled his musket and shot a man, returned, probaly to reload. He was watched, and soon appeared again, when he levelled his piece at another. He was seized, while in the act of pulling the trigger, his musket was taken from him, and on being searched, a flask of powder and a number of balls were found in his possession. While on his way to the Alderman's office, a rope was put round his neck, he was dragged through the streets by the populace, partially hung in the Second Street Market, to a hook—and so severely beaten and injured, that he is not likely to recover.

A dropping fire of musketry was continued on both sides towards the close, the Native Americans having, after a number of their companions were killed, obtained arms. A large body of military appeared on the ground, between 8 and 9 o'clock. No attempt was made by the firemen to extinguish the flames until a quarter before ten, when the obnoxious property had been destroyed, the military interfered to protect the Engines, several of which commenced playing on the adjoining houses.

From twenty to thirty small buildings were destroyed by the fire, which was burning at a late hour.

Several of the Irish are said to have been killed or wounded while in the act of escaping from the burning houses.

The military were under the command of Gen. Cadwallader, and were out in considerable strength. The Sheriff's posse accompanied the military. The volunteers were fully armed, and had with them two pieces of artillery. They took their station south of the Washington market, and while the fire was burning—The Market House, at least the wooden part of it, was entirely consumed. The military had possession of the ground by ten o'clock.

From the United States Gazette of Thursday

THE RIOTS IN KENSINGTON.—The riots in Kensington yesterday, although not signalized with the loss of life, up to seven o'clock in the evening, was nevertheless marked with violence of the most outrageous character. During the night large numbers of people remained about the scenes of violence, and the military kept vigilant guard until day-light, when a portion of them were relieved by reinforcements from the second and third Brigades, and shortly after, the district appearing to be quiet, the rest of the military were drawn off, with the exception of a detachment of twenty-four men, under the command of Captain Fairlamb, which was left to guard St. Michael's Church.

About two clock, a crowd of people went to Ninth and Poplar streets, were a number of Irish families had taken refuge, in a number of dwellings. These were fired and burned to the ground, the inmates scattered, and the contents destroyed.

Meantime, an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity of St. Michael's Church, and about 2 o'clock, Captain Fairlamb demanded the keys of the edifice from the Rev Mr. Lockrin, the pastor, who immediately gave them up, and with them, the keys of his own residence, adjoining the church. Captain Fairlamb instituted a rigid search through the premises, and found neither arms nor men concealed; either in the church or in the house.

Shortly after this three young men walked through the detachment of military into the church, the front door of which had been left unlocked. One of them in a few minutes afterwards threw out of a window a portion of the drapery of the altar. They soon came out into the street and walked off without obstruction. The flames soon burst out and spread unchecked until of the noble edifice nothing remained but the bare walls. During the conflagration, three distinct explosions were heard, and this served greatly to exasperate the crowd.

The dwelling house of the Pastor adjoining, was broken into by the mob, the furniture thrown into the street, and the building itself fired. In a short time the building was reduced to ruins.

After the above was put into type, St. Augustine's church in Fourth street near Vine was set on fire and utterly destroyed.

About ten minutes before ten o'clock, fire was communicated to the vestibule of the church, it is said, by a boy about fourteen years old. It increased with rapidity after once under way, and dense masses of smoke curled out from every window.

In a few minutes the flames reached the belfry, and burst out from the upper window in broad sheets. The whole steeple was soon wrapt in the devouring element, and presented a terrific aspect. The clock struck ten while the fire was raging in its greatest fury. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the cross which surmounted the steeple, and which remained unhurt, fell with a loud crash, amid the plaudits of a large portion of the spectators.

In ten minutes afterwards, the steeple, which had stood until burnt to a mere skeleton, fell, throwing up a mass of cinders which fell like a shower of gold upon the buildings and streets northeast of the church. The heat during the height of the fire was so intense that persons could hardly look at the flames at the distance of a square, and the light was so brilliant as to dim even the gas lamps.

SEMINARY DESTROYED.—About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the Female Seminary at the corner of second and Phenix streets was set on fire and totally destroyed.

Is there no power, civil or military, to check this state of things? If these are powerless, what are we to do?

Eleven o'clock, P. M.—The City Councils are called together at midnight.

The Marines were on guard in front and around St. Mary's church.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

We are happy that we have no more outbreaks to notice. The United States Gazette of Friday has the following intelligence.

THE RIOTS IN KENSINGTON.—Although it was evident that much excitement existed in Kensington yesterday, yet no outbreak occurred. Large numbers of men were gathered about the streets, but they were principally strangers, drawn thither by curiosity, to view the destruction made by the hands of the lawless rioters.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Up to a late hour last evening, Mr. Brelsford had held but seven inquests—though nine persons had been reported as killed, and the names of those nine given. In two cases, then, it is presumable, the Coroner has been prevented from doing his duty. The following are the names of those over whose bodies inquests have been held:

1. George Schiffler
2. William Wright
3. Matthew Hammett
4. William Rice
5. Charles Stillwell
6. Louis Greble.
7. Wesley Rhinedollar.

In regard to the 6th, a report had been circulated that the deceased was actively engaged in the use of a musket. The Coroner assures us (and desires us to state) that such a statement is utterly untrue, and that he had before him abundant testimony to prove that the deceased had in his possession neither gun, club, nor weapon of any kind, but was a passive looker on, merely.

Although in each case the Coroner adjourned the inquest from day to day, it was found impossible to procure a single witness who could identify any one engaged in the murder of the deceased persons.

STATE OF THE WOUNDED.—Not one of the wounded, though some are, and have been, suffering exceedingly, is yet dead. Slight hopes are entertained, however, of the recovery of those most seriously injured.

Tagert—the Irishman who was hanged, dragged on the street, and left for dead at the Northern Liberty lock up house—is mending slowly, having, strange to say, no bones broken, and will undoubtedly recover. An effort was actually made yesterday to procure his release; but it was resisted of course, by the good sense of the Inspectors.

FUNERALS OF THREE OF THE VICTIMS.—Geo Schiffler was buried yesterday, at 10 o'clock; William Wright, at 4 o'clock; and Louis Greble at 6 o'clock. Each body was attended to the grave not only by a long train of followers, but by great crowds of spectators. No outbreaks, however, as had been anticipated, succeeded to the solemn occasions and display.

The Grand Jury made a presentment, deprecating the scenes of violence and blood, and acknowledging the liability of the county for all property destroyed.

DORR FOUND GUILTY.—THOMAS W. DORR has been convicted before the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, sitting at Newport, of the crime of Treason against the State. The jury spent two hours and a quarter in deliberation on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, rendered a verdict of GUILTY.

Thereupon Mr. DORR moved an arrest of judgment, founded on a bill of exceptions.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the late John McClintock in Peebles Township, near East Liberty, on 20th of April, a dark red Cow, about four years old, with calf. The owner is desired to come prove property and pay charges and take her away. She is entered on the township book at A. P. Gore's Esq., East Liberty.
may 13—w3t JOHN WOOLSLARE.

Scratch! Scratch!!

TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Who would, for a single day scratch, when afflicted with the Tetter, Itch, or other diseases of the skin, if they knew what would relieve and cure them?

'Tis horrible to be obliged to rub and scratch when alone, but more horrible to abstain from it (for decency sake) when in company. Let it be remembered that Dr. LEIDY'S TETTER and ITCH OINTMENT is the most efficacious of any other preparation in existence, in curing the Tetter, Itch and other diseases of the skin.—As all diseases of the skin must arise from the impurity of the blood and fluids of the body, and where such diseases may be of long standing, and the constitution affected thereby, if Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills be used with the Ointment, they will cure any case whatever, and if they do not, the money will be refunded by Dr. Leidy. Most cases, however, will be effectually cured by Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment, unless the whole system is impregnated by the diseased humors which will be completely carried off from the system by Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, and the surface of the skin healed by the Ointment. Price of Ointment, 25 cts.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 10 corner of Wood and Sixth sts.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

ALL the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms in about four hours from the time of taking the dose.

Union township, Washington county, Pa.

This is to certify that I gave one vial of Sellers' Vermifuge to a daughter of mine, eleven years of age, and that she passed 94 large worms. The one vial was worth a dozen of any other kind I have ever used.

JAMES LITTLE.

Robinson township, April 10, 1844.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted.

Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

☞Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood Street. Sold also by J. Mitchell, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city. may 6

NEW LEATHER STORE,
No. 101 WOOD STREET,
Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N.B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—wlyT Agent for the Patentee.

PROPOSALS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature to PURCHASE a FARM and erect suitable buildings for the lodging and maintenance of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, in pursuance of the object of their appointment, hereby give NOTICE that they will receive PROPOSALS, until the 1st day of June next, for an IMPROVED FARM of not less than 150 acres, and not more than 300 acres, and not further from the city than 10 miles. Proposals may be left at the Mayor's office in the City of Allegheny, on or before the time specified, stating the number of acres it contains, the number of acres improved, the situation of the farm, quality of the land, the price per acre, and terms of payment.

THOMAS BARNETT,
HENRY HANNEN,
ROBERT S. CASSAT,
THOMAS FARLEY,
E. W. STEPHENS,
THOS. H. STEWART,
JOHN MORRISON,
WM. TATE,
L. O. REYNOLDS,
Commissioners.

Allegheny city, April 22, 1844—d1w&w6tT.

THOMAS WHITE'S
STRAW, FLORENCE BRAID, AND FANCY BONNET MANUFACTORY.
No. 13 COMMERCE STREET, ABOVE FOURTH,
Philadelphia.

REMOVED from Corner of Seventh and Noble where also are manufactured the Sea Grass Hats and Neapolitan Bonnets.

Merchants and others wishing to purchase (for cash,) will find it greatly to their advantage to call, the assortment being by far the most extensive, the work superior in quality, and prices as low as any, other manufactory in the United States. To confirm these facts, it is only necessary to call and examine.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1844.—m14—w3m.

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at ou call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we.
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and Shoes, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low.
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in co'd, or in storm
Overshoes we have plenty, to keep you feet warm
Every kind,—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
TRUNKS, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
Ever ready to serve you, is WILLIAM ALBREE.
(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23—d1&w3m

NAHUM WARD'S
Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gilha County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.
april 9—a6mT

REMOVAL.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in 4th street, between Wood and Smithfield. August 11, 1843.—wly.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House, Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW BOYD, Jr.
april 9—w6tT*

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.
Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
No 65 Market Street,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES,

HAS just received and is now opening at No 65 Market street, a complete and extensive assortment of all descriptions of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SALDERY, which he has recently selected himself, from this allsmp rations, at New York and Philadelphia He is now prepared to fill orders for every variety of articles in his line of business. His arrangements with the European factories, through their agents in this country, will enable him to keep a constant supply and at prices to correspond with the importers at New York and Philadelphia.

Determined to secure the patronage of MERCHANTS in the COUNTRY, he has made the most liberal arrangements for keeping up his stock and at prices that will meet with their approval. To this class of customers he would particularly address himself, having made his purchases expressly with a view to their custom.

Steamboat and House Furnishers will find him fully supplied with articles in their line.

Mechanics of all kinds will find a complete assortment of Planes, Edged Tools, Files, Anvils and Vices

R. H. P. is also sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of Locks and other articles manufactured at Birmingham, by James Patterson, Jr, where orders for all articles of his manufacture will be received and promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Oct 14 1843—wtf

AGGRAVATED CASE OF SCROF